THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Shanghai's "Sanguine" August First!

An Appraisal of the Disbandment Conference

Journeying Through Kiangsu

Special Supplement on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

By Edgar Snow and S. Y. Hu

Sericulture Improvement in Central China

By R. E. Buchanan and T. S. Miao

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company

By Paul K. Whang

評論報

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THAT "SANGUINE" AUGUST FIRST!

THERE is some difference of opinion as to whether the panic which the police and newspapers tried—with more or less success—to create among the Shanghai public last week, with regard to the imminent "Bolshevik uprising" here, should be regarded as a malicious endeavor to scare a gullible public half to death, or as a mere prank, or as a very much disguised blessing destined to make our blood run cold when the thermometer was registering in the neighborhood of 100° in the shade.

It began with reports ostensibly emanating from Russia, but distributed strangely enough from Berlin and Riga, though the different news agencies maintain correspondents in Moscow. According to a *Reuter* report from Berlin July 22, an appeal was being made by Moscow to Communists in other countries to hold a general strike on August 1, as a protest against the Imperialistic steps being taken against Soviet Russia, "for example the confiscation of the Chinese Eastern Railway." The following day a report from Riga (the main center for telegraphic misinformation about Russia) stated that the Soviet Government had issued instructions "prescribed by the Communist International" for a "great revolutionary battle review" all over the world on August 1, communists being urged to arm the masses for the great "red day," to "Hail! Armed revolt!" and various other terrible things, which rather contradict the purpose set forth in the Berlin message. Shanghai had something to contribute on its own account, however, and on July 25 the veracious *North-China Daily News*, the British organ whose most distinguished sometime informant on Bolshevik misdeeds is now in the Amoy Road Jail awaiting the result of an appeal against a jail sentence for forgery, led off with a report of documents "emanating from the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party" revealing plans "to hold demonstrations, stage strikes of students and laborers, arrange mass meetings in support of the Soviet," and carry out "violent activities" on August 1, twenty-two places, including Hongkong and Dairen, being listed. The *North-China* did not give the name of their Bolshevik informant, but he let them down sadly in failing to inform them of the immediate intention, carried out that very day, to draw out the water-works employees on strike. In the *North-China* the following morning it was reported, under a two-column heading of "COMMUNISTS FIRST MOVE IN SHANGHAI"

that the strike at the Yangtsepoo water-works was part of "an attempt to paralyze all general utility companies in Shanghai, in accordance with the program of Communist activities outlined for August 1." Their "revelations" of the previous day, however, had made no mention of this step, and the statement of the management of the water-works scarcely corroborated the story that it was such an attempt as alleged.

The following day came reports in various papers, this time a "DEMONSTRATION BY COMMUNISTS" in front of the Soviet Consulate here. A demonstration was held by some persons on Friday night, July 26, which many state was anti-Soviet in its purpose, near the Soviet Consulate, but where some persons were said to have taken advantage of the opportunity to distribute Bolshevik literature, just as some did at the big anti-Soviet mass meeting held at the West Gate the following Monday under official auspices. (The *North-China's* contributor on Bolshevik activities also failed to announce this allegedly Communist demonstration or the intention to brain a Japanese cop.) The Friday night demonstration was dispersed by the police and a number of participants arrested, several being sentenced at the Provisional Court the following day *not* for propaganda against the Government, as Communists are charged, but simply with a breach of the peace, receiving sentences the longest of which was sixty-five days,—a striking contrast to Communist sentences.

The following week the scare rose in a developing crescendo to August 1, and the public was entertained day after day with reports of Communist preparations and police precautions. The *North-China* on July 27 front-paged "A WARNING NEEDED," speaking of the "evident determination of the Communist Party to create disorder" (a determination not actually established by any *facts* brought to light in Shanghai recently), and asking for a proclamation that "while the police will use all peaceful means to prevent trouble, they cannot be responsible for results if the Communists use violence."

Sunday the "VIGILANCE OF POLICE HALTS FURTHER PREPARATIONS FOR OUTBREAKS BY COMMUNISTS." Monday the Communists, though quiet, were "preparing for the first of August." Tuesday they were "hard at work," and "continuing agitation in the foreign settlements." Wednesday the enterprising *North-China* reported an interview with a Communist leader, telling how to become a member of the party, and there were "startling revelations" in the "war on Communism" as a result of arrests in the French Concession, where there were a number of raids on places alleged to be Communist headquarters. The *Shanghai Times* and other papers gave the number arrested as eleven, plus six arrested the previous week-end, showing a slight discrepancy from the *North-China* account, which gave the number, in two-column headings on page 1, as "THREE HUNDRED," of whom "fifty-five" were held in custody.

On August 1 the *North-China* obligingly published the program for the day, as obtained from "local labor circles," starting with a demonstration at Nanking and Chekiang roads at 8 a.m. and one at Nanking and Fukien roads at 10 a.m., with a special feature in the form of bombs to be thrown by "an especially imported man from North China." This latter gave us a secret feeling of satisfaction, since we concluded that if it was necessary to import a bomb-thrower for special occasions like this, we ought to be reasonably safe during normal times. And, after all, it ought not to be very difficult for the indefatagible Shanghai police to apprehend a lone bomb-tosser, even though he be of the "especially imported" variety.

However, as usual, the "program" failed to materialize, this of course being explained, with the customary naivete, as the result of the elaborate police precautions taken. The most terrible incident that even the *North-China* had to report was a number of youngsters, across the street from the Central Police Station, shouting and shaking their fists until the police came out (apparently at their invitation) and chased them away in two different directions, the retreating crowd stoning two street-cars at Fukien and Foochow roads, and then being rushed by the police, who arrested four persons.

As for Chapei, the French concession, and the Chinese City, there was not the slightest trouble of any kind reported, and nothing of any moment anywhere else in China. The reported "Red Thursday" was a complete "washout."

The *North-China*, however, nothing daunted, informed the public on August 3 that owing to the Communist failure on August 1 "the local Soviet agents have planned in reprisal outbreaks tomorrow and dependent on the success of this a future outbreak on August 15." It appeared, however, that the joke had gone far enough, and the announcement doesn't seem to have been followed up even by the *North-China*.

The whole affair, of course, has its comic aspects. Nevertheless, the motive behind it must be understood. It was not, presumably, simply intended as a practical joke on the public. Many consider it a part of consistent propaganda by certain foreign elements here to tremendously exaggerate the danger of Bolshevism in Shanghai, in order to create as far as possible a "united front" among foreigners here for the maintenance of the foreign concessions and foreign special privileges, and the continued presence of foreign gunboats as "protection in emergencies."

As for the "advance information," this has been sufficiently discredited. It has never set forth a single announcement of importance which has proved to be true. The *North-China Daily News* has made use of some of the most questionable of individuals (to express it very mildly) for its propaganda purposes, and even published, and distributed widely, a book written by one of them which by his own confession is largely falsehood, and was written under instructions from the British Intelligence. As for the "clever" C.I.D. work which unearths advance plans, we remind our readers that twenty-nine months ago, on the day when the Shanghai General Labor Union seized power in the Chinese City, a conspiracy involving at the lowest estimate many thousands of persons, no "advance notices" whatever were made, and the ever-watchful *North-China* announced calmly that all was quiet, and the Nationalists (who were at the time being welcomed by the people of the labor-dominated Chinese City here) were many miles from Shanghai. Coming down to more recent events, there

was an international conference held in Shanghai several months ago, participated in by representatives from Japan, the Philippines, China, America, and other countries, of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union conference, many of the delegates (most or all of whom were Communists) coming in by steamer. They held their confab and dispersed, and the first knowledge the astute C.I.D. received of it was when local papers printed items about the meeting, whereupon a C.I.D. man, in great perturbation, began running around to foreign journalists asking them to give him some information. So much for the C.I.D. and its "clever" work. As one disgusted official is reported to have remarked in connection with the Pick case: "Don't accuse the police of being capable of a 'frame-up.' You pay them too high a compliment."

Perhaps one of the main reasons for last week's scare was that it effectively prevented any anti-Soviet meetings in the Settlement. There is a tendency among certain foreign elements here, as already pointed out in these columns, to sympathize with Russia against China in the present situation. Such tactics as last week's permitted the authorities to prevent meetings of any kind in the Settlement, without coming out openly as suppressing anti-Soviet demonstrations.

An Appraisal of the Disbandment Enforcement Conference

THE National Military Reorganization and Disbandment Enforcement Conference now in session at Nanking is a positive index of the progress being made by the government towards stabilization and unity. During the past year it has been obvious to thinking Chinese, as well as to foreigners, that if China is to be united in fact as well as name the armies must be reduced to a scale which, while adequate for national defense, will permit the slicing of the military budget to a figure compatible with the national revenues. Under the present scheme the military require approximately 80% of all revenues. It is apparent that this tremendous expenditure for a non-constructive department of the government leaves an insufficient sum for other current expenses; and there are the internal and external debts that have to be provided for if China's credit with foreign powers is to be restored. Another factor to be considered is that so long as large armies are under arms, just so long will there be the temptation for local commanders in remote regions to attempt to make themselves feudal lords. Therefore, we repeat that the determination of the government to enforce military reorganization and disbandment as evidenced by the present conference, is a definite sign of progress.

Optimism persists despite the fears aroused in the public mind by the release to the press on August 6th of Mr. T. V. Soong's petition to the State Council for permission to resign from his post as Minister of Finance. Mr. Soong's actual withdrawal from the Government would be a serious impediment, but to those familiar with Chinese politics a careful perusual of his petition will reveal that he has employed it as an instrument to bring to the military leaders a realization of the seriousness of the military-financial situation. The Minister of Finance points out quite clearly that the allotment of $192,000,000 for the annual maintenance of the military, which was decided on at the January disbandment conference, represents the maximum which the government can safely afford to spend on its armies. He backs up his judgement by offering his resignation if the former is not accepted, but the petition itself is not tantamount to resignation.

A clear understanding of the present disbandment discussions require an inspection of the results of the Military Reorganization and Disbandment conference which was held at Nanking in January, 1929, and a review of the changes which have occurred in the political situation in the interim. Last January, despite the success of the Northern Expedition, China was far from being united. The Nanking Government exercised direct control over the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien. Other provinces were under the control of the following leaders:

Manchuria, controlled by Chang Hsueh-liang,
Honan, Shensi and Kansu, controlled by Feng Yu-hsiang,
Shansi and Hopei, controlled by Yen Hsi-shan,
Hupeh and Hunan, controlled by Li Tsung-jen,
Kwangtung and Kwangsi, controlled by Li Chi-sen,
Shantung, controlled by the Japanese and roving bandits,
Szechuen, in the throes of civil war,
Kweichow and Yunnan, controlled by independent leaders who paid but nominal allegiance to Nanking.

While the leaders named above held responsible positions in the National Government the revenues from their provinces were absorbed within the respective provinces. It was also known that there was a certain amount of resentment on the part of these leaders towards the efforts of the National Government to extend its influence over the areas which they considered to be their particular spheres of influence. Therefore, when these leaders gathered in solemn conclave at Nanking for the purpose of discussing military disbandment the hopes of Chinese and foreigners soared to a new level.

The conference closed on January 25th after six general sessions. At the fourth session, held on January 17th, the conference adopted an eight clause disbandment plan which was submitted by the preparatory committee headed by Feng Yu-hsiang. It provided for:

1. The reduction of the army to 800,000 men, organized into 65 divisions at an annual expenditure of $192,000,000, the sum suggested by the Minister of Finance.
2. The disbandment to be carried out in six specific areas,
   1st: Provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien.
   2nd: Provinces of Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Kansu,

3rd: Provinces of Shansi and Hopei.

4th: Provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

5th: Three eastern provinces of Manchuria.

6th: Provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan.

This clause provided further that each division should number approximately 11,000 men, and that each disbandment area should be limited to not more than 11 divisions.

3. The abolishment of all military and naval headquarters, military authority to be vested in the Disbandment Committee, branch offices of which were to be established in each of the disbandment areas.
4. The establishment of branch offices on the committee system, each branch committee to be composed of from two to five representatives of the original commander of the district, one representative of Central Party Headquarters and one special deputy of the State Council.
5. The suspension of the manufacture of munitions at all arsenals pending the transfer of their control to the Central Disbandment Committee.
6. The authorization for Provincial authorities to select from the disbanded troops a force not to exceed 3,000 per province, for use as a Peace Preservation Corps, their expenses to be defrayed by the provincial government concerned.
7. The provision for the retirement with suitable pension of these officers and men too old for service, or who desired to be repatriated. Officers above the rank of Major who possess the necessary mental qualifications to be allowed scholarships either at home or abroad for the pursuance of their selected study. Junior Officers to be given technical training in afforestation, civil engineering, river conservancy, etc.
8. The forwarding of disbandment expenses by the Ministry of Finance through the Disbandment Committees. Troops movements of any nature not to be permitted without the express permission of the committee.

The above was a most comprehensive program and, if executed, would have resulted in the repatriation of half of the standing army of China. However, the feudal control exercised by some of the military commanders mentioned above necessited their elimination, or conversion to nationalism, before the disbandment programme could be carried out. The first of the campaigns inaugurated by the Central Government for this purpose was precipitated by the expulsion of Lu Tih-ping from his post of Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government by the Wu-han authorities in the latter part of February. Punitive action against the Kwangsi Clique, who were responsible for this act, was delayed until late in March, due to the meeting of the 3rd Kuomintang Congress. However, by early April Chiang Kai-shek was able to bring the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh under the direct control of Nanking. There followed a campaign against the Kwangsi rebels in Kwangsi and Kwangtung which resulted in the extension of the authority of the Central Government to those two provinces by mid-June.

In the meantime Feng had severed relations with Nanking and another war loomed on the horizon. This was averted through the defection of Han Fu-chu, Hsieh Yu-shan and other subordinates of Feng, who declared their alliegance to the Central Government. Feng withdrew his loyal troops to Shensi and Kansu, leaving Honan to the Nanking forces. Feng was prevailed upon to leave China, Yen Hsi-shan having agreed to accompany him. However, Yen's decision did not agree with the plans of Chiang Kai-shek. It was while the latter was in Peiping for the purpose of conferring with Yen and Chang Hsueh-liang (the Young General), early in July, that the subject of another conference for the enforcement of military reorganization and disbandment was broached.

The first suggestion that military disbandment was to be actually enforced reached the press in the form of a telegram from Yen Hsi-shan to Chao Tai-wen, the Minister of the Interior, on July 7th, in which he suggested that he be allowed to reorganize and reduce the 3rd Group Army, and that Generals Lu Chung-lin and Shih Ching-ting be entrusted with the reorganization of the 2nd Group Army (Feng's old army). Chiang Kai-shek, in his conference at Peiping with Yen, had secured his agreement to remain in China, and it is probable that Chiang at the same time sowed the seed for the materialization of his plans for the reduction of the military forces. During the succeeding ten days telegrams from the various disbandment areas indicated that measures for disbandment were actually taking form.

On July 19th Nanking announced that a meeting of the Directors of the various disbandment offices would take place at Nanking early in August. The Preparatory Committee for the conference met on July 23rd, and announced that the following classes of military leaders would be instructed to attend the conference on August 1st: Directors of Disbandment Districts; Special Representatives of the Central Disbandment Committee in the various provinces; Commanders of the various Route Armies; The Minister and Vice Minister of War; Directors of the various departments of the Central Disbandment Committee.

It was further decided in the course of the meetings of the preparatory committee that the following proposals would be brought up for discussion at the conference:

1. That the authorized strength of the army be limited to 800,000 men.
2. That the country be divided into the Central, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Disbandment Districts, with the 4th (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) coming under direct control of the Central Committee.
3. That the number of troops to be maintained in each district be fixed at not more that 11 nor less than 9 divisions.
4. That employment offices be opened by the various Provincial Governments for the disposal of disbanded soldiers.
5. That a national loan of $22,000,000 be issued by the Ministry of Finance to meet the disbandment and repatriation expenses.
6. That the post of Route Army or Army Corps Commander be abolished, and that military units be returned to their original garrison posts.
7. That an investigation be made into the actual strength of units, and the quantity of arms and ammunition in their possession.

The first meeting of the National Disbandment Enforcement Conference, as it was now termed, was held on August 1. It was decided at this session that officers with the following qualifications would be retained in their present posts, or employed in the Disbandment Offices: Graduates of recognized academies; or, Those was have risen from the ranks as privates, and who possess good personal character and a strong phy-

sical constitution.

It was also decided that soldiers between the ages of 20 and 30, who measure at least 4 feet 8 inches, are physically fit and have no bad habits such as smoking and gambling, shall be eligible for retention in the army. The following committees were appointed for the examination of the various proposals:

Reorganization Proposals Examination Committee: Tang Seng-chi (Chairman), Yang Chieh, Chow Ya-wei, Tsao Hao-sen, Chow Tai, Chin Hwa and Ho Chien.

Repatriation Proposals Committee: Li Ming-chung (Chairman) Ho Yao-tsu, Wang Shu-chang and Lu Chung-lin.

Finance Proposals Examination Committee: Chu Shao-kwang, (Chairman), T. V. Soong, Yu Fei-pang.

New Proposals Examination Committee: Chu Pei-teh (Chairman), Chen Chi-hao, Jen Ching-yun, Zau Lih-tsz.

Navy Proposals Examination Committee: Chen Chi-liang, (Chairman), Ling Chao, Chen Cheh and Chang Chun.

General Ho Ying-ching submitted a report at the first session on the various reorganization and disbandment measures already carried out in the 1st and 4th Disbandment Districts. He stated that in the reorganization of the 1st Group Army 200,000 soldiers and officers had been disbanded, and the army reduced to 13 divisions and two brigades of infantry troops, 1 cavalry division, 2 artillery battalions, 1 Communication Corps, and 2 battalions of Training Corps. Among the units directly under the control of the Central Government, but not in the 1st Group Army, 190,000 soldiers had been disbanded, and the forces reduced to 12 divisions, 2 independant brigades and 11 battalions. The units of the former 4th Group Army had been classified as:

Those preserved intact: Of which there are three divisions.

Those reorganized from the divisons under Chang Shu-huai, Li Shih-chao, Li Yi-huan, Yun Cheng-kang and Shih Yoh-ling and the 2nd Independent of artillery.

At the second session of the conference a set of regulations was adopted for the reward and punishment of high military commanders for their success or failure in enforcing the troop disbandment program. The regulations provide that:

1. Officers entrusted with the task of disbanding their respective troops shall faithfully carry out their duties.
2. All responsible officers shall reorganize or disband their units in strict accordance with the measures adopted at the Conference; neglect of duty shall make the offender liable to dismissal and severe punishment.
3. All officers and soldiers disbanded by their superior officers in accordance with the programme adopted at the Conference shall strictly obey the orders on pain of severe punishment.
4. Any officer who fails to carry out the disbandment programme within the specified time limit shall be liable to severe punishment.
5. All officers who have faithfully carried out their duties shall be publicly commended and rewarded by the Government.

During subsequent sessions of the Conference, which ended on August 7th, various proposals were adopted, among which were the General Principles governing the Organization of the Army. In order to meet the needs of the various localities these principles provided for the classification of divisions into three grades. Grade A is to be composed of two brigades of 3 battalions each. Grade B is to be composed of 3 brigades of 2 battalions each; and Grade C is to be composed of 2 brigades of 2 battalions each. A set of General Principles Governing Military Service of Chinese People also came up for discussion. Other than that this provides for conscription of certain classes of men, nothing is known of this proposal at the time of writing.

The Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters on August 6th published a manifesto addressed to the entire people of the country in which it was stated that the four most important reasons for troop disbandment are: The complete eradication of militarism, the achievement of real national unification, the realisation of the Government's Reconstruction program and the formulation of a scheme for national defence.

Boiled down, the reorganization of the Chinese armies along the lines discussed aboved means the reduction of an army of 1,300,000 to one of 800,000. The greatest bar to success is the financial factor. The pay of many of the troops is in arrears. This condition must be corrected. Then comes the problem of repatriating the men, which will mean compensating them for their summary discharge from the army, as well as finding employment for them in civil life. Steps were taken by the Minister of Agriculture and Mining towards finding a solution for this problem when, on the 16th of July, he convened a conference for the purpose of discussing the problem of land reclamation and plans for the colonization of the Northwest.

It is to be hoped that the representative military leaders will bring their financial demands within reason, and that a reconcilation will be effected between them and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Soong, so that the menace of militarization may be curbed. Mr. Soong has guided the Government through many financial crises during the past two years, and he should have the confidence of his confreres in matters of finance. The failure of the militarists to be guided by his judgment will mean that his resignation will become a fact. It is not necessary to add that such an eventuality would be a calamity for the present government. Doubtless President Chiang would follow him into retirement, and the traditional scramble for power by the military leaders would commence again.

CALLING THE VICE CRUSADERS' BLUFF

SOME Osaka cafes have taken a new method of hitting at the persons in high places who demonstrate their excess of virtue by publicly denouncing and trying to "suppress" naughtiness, while privately indulging themselves to the full in the vices denounced. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce has recently ventured into the "vice crusading" line, with denunciations of various cafes in the city, and the cool response consists of a new type of cafe notice, announcing that members of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce are not admitted. A number of cafes have put up such notices, much to the disgust, as the *Japan Chronicle* remarks, "of the city magnates, who are used to taking their pleasures in the seclusion

of back rooms in tea houses, with geisha to prevent them feeling lonely. The Chamber has, as a matter of fact, drawn rather unwelcome attention to the behavior of the geisha, with whom the members are on familiar terms.....The members of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce have met the attack.....by indignantly repudiating the idea that they ever visit such places.....However, the cafes have had their joke and done the members of the Chamber as much harm as they can. Now they propose that the members of the Chamber should come forward and debate the matter. They have made accusations. Why shou'd they not confront those against whom they have made the accusations? . . . The Chamber of Commerce men are wary, however. Perhaps they are afraid of being asked how they know what goes on inside the cafes if they have never been in them. At any rate they are not inclined to answer the challenge to an open debate. It would be *infra dig* to have all the crowd chaffing and laughing at them and calling out the names of their favorite geisha. Better to stand on one's dignity with 'What we have said, we have said, and there's an end of it'."

This weapon would appear to be an excellent one against hypocrisy in high places,—and elsewhere. Imagine excluding all opponents of bare-leggedness from places (including the streets) where bare legs can be witnessed, excluding all Christians from questionable bars and cabarets, refusing to sell liquor to "dry" Congressmen and other politicians in the U. S. A., refusing to permit "blue Sunday" pastors to work on the Sabbath, prohibiting police and other officials from gambling, and excluding from the Shanghai public parks all persons who don't like the "class of persons" now coming to the parks!

H. P. H.

THE ROMANTIC RAILWAYS

WE have always marvelled at those singularly phlegmatic individuals who can sit all day in a train and read a book or a newspaper or the *North-China Daily News*, without ever evidencing curiosity in the country through which they are travelling. It has seemed to us that if we were to take the same trip over a Chinese railway every day in the year, we would always find something outside the train that was more interesting than anything between the covers of any journal or periodical. For this reason we confess we nave never quite got over the childish desire to sit in the seat by the window.

To those who are similarly inclined, to people everywhere who like to know something about their surroundings and who seek knowledge of the districts through which they travel, the series of special supplements describing the routes of the Chinese Government Railways the second of which appears with this issue of the *Review*, should be of interest. The first of these articles, which told of the country traversed by the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, appeared with the *Review* for May 18, and was called "Hangchow and Beyond." The supplement bound in this number, "Journeying through Kiangsu," is an engaging semi-narrative of the authors' trip over the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. In subsequent issues of the *Review* each of the itineraries of the Chinese railways will be described in much the same style.

These articles are not of a technical nature nor are they meant to be comprehensive as economic treatises, or all-inclusive in listing the items of interest within compass of the various railways. It has been the authors' aim merely to give as much useful and important information, presented in an attractive and readable manner, as would appeal to the average hurried traveler. They have dwelt upon the more pleasing features of their trips, emphasizing unusual lures that lie in the background of every Chinese landscape, in an attempt to aid the casual visitor to derive the most benefit from his usually brief stay in the intermediate cities of the principal railways. In listing their own impressions they have tried to suggest things which would afford subjects for greater research by those who can afford to loiter in the more charming corners that reward the searcher for the unusual in the new China and old.

The authors spent about four months in travelling over the Chinese Government Railways. Edgar Snow, as special correspondent for the *Review*, was accompanied by S. Y. Livingston Hu, technical expert with the Ministry of Railways, whose services Sun Fo kindly consented to lend for the purpose of assisting in gathering material for these supplements and in acting as interpreter for Mr. Snow. In April they took their trips over the Shanghai-Hangchow and the Shanghai-Nanking Railways. Later they travelled across the Tsinpu (Tientsin-Pukow) line and in May and June journeyed extensively through Manchuria. In July they returned to Peiping, and after spending several days there, went to the end of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and returned.

In few respects was it an official party. Mr. Snow and Mr. Hu travelled with only the conveniences and comforts offered to every other first class passenger on the Government railways, for it was their wish to be able to experience service on the trains exactly as it is to the man who pays his fare, and not to the government official, foreign diplomat or railway employee. They collected their information from many sources, and acknowledgements are due to the publishers of the *China Year Book*, *Travels of Marco Polo Wandering Through Northern China*, *Report on Progress in South Manchuria*, *Carl Crow's Handbook to China*, the *Guide Book to China*, *Economic History of Manchuria*, *Houseboat Days in China*, and dozens of other volumes with which notes have been compared. The authors and the *Review* also are much indebted to the Ministry of Railway for the readiness with which they supplied them information pertaining to the operation of the lines, the quantities of rolling stock, revenues, and sundry items on maintenance and repairs. Provincial officials, missionaries, customs authorities and many others were helpful in furnishing needed statistics and facts. While the authors believe their articles are as accurate as they at present can be made, they beg indulgence for errors which may have crept in.

The most delightful thing about these articles, however, is not the comments on trade and politics with which they occasionally deal, but the fact that for the first time in English they blend most of the important little bits of history, romance, legend and fact concerning the towns and cities bordering the railways, and present them in short interesting narratives, readable and educational. This information should be especially valuable to the foreign tourist, but it doubtless will contain much that will be new to many readers who have dwelt in China for several years. For, as an old saying goes, it often is our own neighborhood that we know least about.

Not many people realize that China affords attractions for the traveller that are as alluring, or more so, than those offered by any other land. It is simply that they are not presented with the aggressiveness that European and American countries merchandise their sacred spots, their health resorts

and their beauteous vistas. This series of articles, it is the *Review's* hope, will serve to stimulate interest in the China that so few people know—the China of green hills and marble-spanned lotus lakes, of quiet ancient shrines nestling in villages close by the modern railways, beside which it is inspiring to linger, basking in a strange archaic land, utterly different, utterly apart from any of the modern countries of the West.

Copies of this supplement, and of all those which appear in coming issues of the *Review*, will be mailed on request free of charge to all readers of the *Review*.

"IT SEEMS THERE WERE SOME FAMILY PORTRAITS—"

RECENTLY from the office of the Manchu ex-Emperor, Henry Pu Yih, (Hsuan Tung) there was sent an appeal to the Palace Museum Society of Peiping, asking for the return of the Ching family portraits, which it was declared had been removed from the Shou Hwang Tien, on Coal Hill, in the old Forbidden City. The message deplored the lack of respect for venerated ancestors, pointing out that all faithful sons and daughters would agree that the portraits rightfully belonged to Pu Yih, as the direct lineal descendant, and asserted that the Palace Museum was acting without authority, and was an illegal institution.

The statement, which was presented to the Museum Society by some Manchu ex-princes, cohorts of the dethroned monarch, said that the portraits always had been kept in the Shou Hwang Tien and since the fall of the dynasty the Ching descendants had been allowed to visit the hall and make their annual sacrifices. It relates how Chang Cheng-ho, who has guarded the pictures for many years, pleaded with the museum officials when they came to remove them. He succeeded during their first visit to keep them from taking charge of the portraits, but the third time they called, all his remonstrances were of no avail. Though he beat his head upon the floor until he was besplattered with blood, the museum couriers took away the family likenesses. The appeal further demanded the return at once of the portraits and asked the Central Government to punish the men responsible for the seizure.

The Museum was not long in replying to these accusations of the ex-Imperial Manchu Household, but instead of answering the charges directly, they addressed a circular telegram to the Central Government, calling for support of their action and requesting that the rebellious princes, and Henry Pu Yih, be punished by the Nanking authorities. According to a *Kuo Wen* report, the Institute contends that it received formal orders from the Central Government, to the effect that the Coal Hill area should be under its jurisdiction and that they interpret this order as meaning the inclusion of the Imperial pictures within. The Museum says that these possessions have long been registered and numbered and reports made to the Central Government. The message from the Museum officials continues:

> "In their second attempt to restore the Manchu regime in 1924, the Manchu Princes long have forfeited their rights. Against our efforts to take over the pictures every resistance has been resorted to by the servants of the Manchu House; they yielded to our demands only when they were overcome by force. Their attempt to maintain the possession of the national valuables merely means to uphold the monopoly in selling China's curios abroad.
>
> "Unaware of their fault, these Manchu Princes have accused the Institute of taking possession of the Imperial Pictures by force and compared the authorities to those guilty under the recent tomb excavation case. Moreover, in their circular telegram they question the Central Government with contempt. How could a government allow this to go on with impunity?
>
> "This is not all. The telegram was issued in the name of the Tientsin office of the Manchu House, intead of Pu Yih's. This implies that the House regards the National Government as under the ex-Manchu ruler. Such a fault on the part of the ex-princes is unpardonable by the Government."

In conclusion, the Institute drew the attention of the public to the contemptious attitude of the Manchus and called for a joint attack against the offending princes.

That the once Imperial House of Ching is exceedingly hard pressed for cash was revealed by a recent *United Press* story which told how the ex-Dragon Emperor and a few servants are living on a monthly income of about $300 Mex., in a small cottage in Tientsin. Unfortunate investments, both in domestic securities and abroad, are said to have levelled the millions that the Ching heir was believed to command. It is known that he lost more than a quarter of a million dollars which he placed in the now bankrupt Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank of China. Obviously the family is in desperate circumstances—desperate, at any rate, for royalty. One is rather inclined to doubt that the professed desire to preserve the portraits of the Ching dynasty is entirely inspired by filial devotion. It seems improbable that the Manchu princes, if they had the valuable pictures in their possession, could resist the temptation to sell a few of them to the ready markets abroad, in order to restore to Pu Yih some of his former grandeur.

The opening up of this controversy is particularly interesting to the *Review*, since several weeks ago we commented upon the fact that the Imperial jade gems of the late Empress Dowager Tze Hsi were being offered for sale by Marcus & Co., New York jewelers. It appeared that they were the same which were stolen last winter from the Imperial tombs, located north of Peiping. Apparently the question raised by the *Review* as to the authenticity of the ownership of the precious bits of jade has caused considerable interest in America. According to a story which appeared in the *New York Telegram*, on July 14, the jewelry was said by its present owners, Marcus & Co., to have been sold to them with a bill of sale furnished by Princess Pu Chien Wang. If this report is correct it may indicate that the Manchus were not entirely unaware of the identity of the "ghouls" who broke into the Imperial tombs last winter. One hesitates to make any accusations against the unfortunate Manchus on the strength of this story alone, but if it can be proved true, it certainly would seem to support the Palace Museum's assertion that the ousted royalists are attempting to cash in on their possessions, or former possessions, abroad. Of course the character of the Palace Museum Society itself seems to be somewhat ambiguous, so that we have no very definite assurances that theirs is not merely the wish to reserve for themselves the privilege of "upholding the monopoly of selling China's curios abroad."

The story, as it appeared in the New York *Telegram*, is reprinted below:

Mystery Veils Deal Bringing *Imperial Jewelry* to Fifth Avenue

How did a $30,000 handful of jade once owned by Tze Hsi, China's famous Empress Dowager, come into

the hands of the American student of Chinese affairs who sold them to a New York jewelry store?

Is the *China Weekly Review*, which has just arrived here by mail, right when it says that they were "apparently stolen several months ago from the Imperial tombs located north of Peiping"?

Or does the truth lie in the documents, pieces of silk brushed with Chinese script, given to Marcus & Co., 5th Ave and 45th St., present owners of the tiny bits of jade?

They indicate that the niece of the Empress Dowager had been reduced to selling her aunt's jewelry. This niece is the Princess Yu Chien Wang, wife of Prince Yu, brother of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu and uncle of the living ex-Emperor Hsuang Tung.

Charles A. Hammarstrom, general manager for Marcus & Co., couldn't give the answer today. He told The Telegram that the firm had the utmost confidence in the unnamed individual who sold the stones and showed the silken proofs given to him when the jade was purchased.

The silk bears the seal of the Empress Dowager, which according to the translator, is now in the possession of her niece. They attest that the stones were the property of the old Queen. One of them—that dealing with the pair of earrings—says the dowager gave these to Princess Yu Chien Wang:—

"A pair of finely carved green jade bells.

"These were presented to the Princess Yu Chien Wang by the Empress Dowager Tze Hsi as a birthday gift.

"They are old and exceptionally fine as to carving and color, worthy only of an Empress.

"What Empress will wear them next?"

It will be, it seems, an empress of commerce or finance whose business man husband will pay $12,000.

The Princess quotes the Empress as saying of the pendant, which won't cover a good-size thumbnail:—

"You cannot find in all the world another piece just like this."

That will cost the American emperor $500 more than will the earrings. The carving is the cricket on the melon vine and the melon.

Two uncarved bits of jade on gold rings completed the lot. They have been sold for $6,000.

The man who sold the jewels to Marcus can't be named because the Chinese have decided ideas on the subject of removing art treasures from their country. One familiar with Chinese affairs here expressed surprise that Princess Yu Chien Wang had told the history for all to read.

The jade is obvioulv fine, even to the layman's eye. Lying beside other jade in the counters, its depth of color and its intricate carving mark it apart.

The Empress Dowager inherited the pendant from the previous Emperor. She hated the foreign devils especially, history relates.

What would she say today if she could know that her favorite ornament was being bartered by Americans?

T. V. SOONGS "ULTIMATUM"

IT now seems probable that T. V. Soong will withdraw his resignation as Minister of Finance, presented on August 6 to the State Council. According to a story carried in the *China Press* for August 8, Chiang Kai-shek officially announced to an interviewer that "Minister T. V. Soong has consented to cancel his resignation and will accompany me back to Nanking in a day or two to resume his offices." At this writing that statement could not be confirmed, as it is understood that Chiang has not actually received a definite answer yet from Minister Soong. However, it seems probable that Soong will not be adamant. When his resignation was first announced those who understood the existing situation recognized that in actuality he intended it merely as an ultimatum demanding cooperation in the enforcement of his budget system of financial disbursements.

In his statement to the Council, Soong declared that "in the present Conference called to effect the disbandment of troops, the discussion has dealt with huge sums of money for the actual cost of disbandment and for military expenses after disbandment shall have been accomplished. As it is my task to raise funds for these purposes, I have summoned a conference of financial experts who reached the unanimous conclusion that while the required sums can be raised there must be an assurance of an adequate budget system which will be fully effective hereafter."

The young Minister then reminded the Council that during recent years the burdens of taxation upon the people had been enormous. It had been hoped, he said, that with the unification of the country, military expenditures would be greatly reduced, but even now there is no assurance that this will be done. Mr. Soong pointed out that if the budget system were not enforced then the national credit would be ruined, the burdens of the people would become increasingly heavy and, having exhausted all the financial resources of the country, it would be impossible to raise more funds.

At the Disbandment Conference of last January it was decided that the monthly military expenditures should not exceed $16,000,000. Such a burden, Mr. Soong declared, was all the government could stand, but he feared that the present conference would decide on sums far in excess of that sum. "If this budget is not adhered to," he said, "then there is no hope of effecting a national budget, and if there is no budget, no orderly development of the nation is possible." Mr. Soong concluded his statement by saying that "rather than face the sorely tried people of the country" and "face a just censure to come," he chose to retire.

The Finance Minister's prediction that the Disbandment Conference would decide upon a figure higher than that mentioned at the previous meeting, was well founded. On the day of its last meeting, it was annunced from the Conference that the cost of military expenses and the enforcement of the disbandment program would be $18,840,000 per month—almost three million dollars in excess of the figure quoted as the ultimate by T. V. Soong. It was also revealed at the Conference before its adjournment that there are at present approximately 2,000,000 soldiers in China, 1,600,000 of whom are nominally under the control of the Central Government, while the rest, —Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow troops are practically independent. In its decision to limit its army to a body of 800,000 men the Government has provided for the largest standing army in the world, the maintenance of which will require approximately 60% of the national revenues.

Thus it is seen that the Disbandment Conference has made its plans not entirely in accord with Mr. Soong's proposals. Still, it is understood that considerable paring was exercised in deciding on the monthly figure of $18,840,000, the sum quoted while Soong was in attendance at the Conference having been considerably in excess of this amount. While the Minister thus far has refused to interview anyone and has not yet made a definite announcement of his decision to cancel his resignation, little apprehension is felt over his ultimate decision. Mr. Soong has been with the Nationalists almost continuously since the inception of the movement and no one ever has questioned his sincerity of purpose in wishing to see

the government stabilized and the patience of the people rewarded with decreased burdens of taxation, and with political tranquility. He is aware of his own importance in the scheme of the rehabilitation of China; he is cognizant of his indispensability at the present time. It is difficult to believe that he will not yield to the demand of party and country for his services. But that he has made of his resignation the instrument usually employed by Chinese officials when dissatisfied with the cooperation they are receiving is the belief of most Chinese and well-informed foreigners. It is understood that Chiang Kai-shek, who is now in Shanghai for the purpose of persuading Mr. Soong to remain in office, has brought with him the pledges of the country's military chiefs that the budget will be enforced—with the changes made necessary by the increase in military disbandment appropriations. Having shown his compatriots that he is in earnest in his insistence on the observation of the budget, and secured their promise of support, it is generally believed probable that Mr. Soong will return to his post.

Sino-Russian Negotiations Reported Working

The preliminary Sino-Russian negotiations held at Manchuli for a few days were broken off early this week. According to the official reports, they came to an end because the Russians demanded the *status quo ante* on the railway, which the Chinese refused to grant. According to reports via Japanese sources, however, the Russians had demanded participation in the policing of the railway on an equal basis with the Chinese, and declared that this was necessary to make the fulfilment of the agreement a reality.

A report from Moscow, the main outlines of which have been confirmed from Washington, is to the effect that Colonel Stimson, U.S. Secretary of State, is preparing a Six-Power combination to "intervene" in the dispute.

The last day or two reports have come from a Japanese news agency to the effect that persistent efforts are being made, presumably by Russians, to interfere with and hamper the running of the railway line.

The Conversations at Manchuli

The first conversation between Mr. Melnikov, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, and Mr. Tsai, Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, was reported as taking place on July 30 in a railway carriage to the west of Manchuli. With regard to this, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a statement to journalists at Nanking said that while the National Government was ready to negotiate with Soviet Russia with regard to the C.E.R., it would accept no conditions.

On August 2 it was reported that the preliminary discussions were satisfactory, though no reliable details were given.

On August 3 it was reported that a third meeting had been held on Friday, August 2, at Manchuli. A *Rengo* message from Manchuli reported that Mr. Melnikov submitted to Mr. Tsai a proposal including a demand that "the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be restored, and the policing of the railway be undertaken by both China and Soviet Russia." A similar message was sent out from Tokyo by *Reuter*, further anticipating a rupture of the negotiations through this demand of Russia for a share in the policing of the railway, and mentioning the Russian contention that an undertaking given by the Chinese to restore the *status quo ante* "is valueless without such a guarantee."

For a day or two there were conflicting reports, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs categorically denying reports of a rupture. On August 6, however, the Foreign Office announced officially that the Sino-Russian Conference at Manchuli had reached a deadlock, stating that "the Chinese delegation were unable to accept the Russian demand that the Russian associate managers of the Chinese Eastern Railway should be reinstated before the opening of the formal negotiations."

Chang-Karakhan Correspondence

A *Reuter* message from Moscow dated August 2 reported the reply of Mr. Karakhan to a letter from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, received on August 1, containing proposals for the settlement of the C.E.R. dispute. Mr. Karakhan noted that "the letter completely omits the earlier proposal of the Chinese Foreign Minister that the Soviet appoint a manager and an assistant manager to the Chinese Eastern Railway, and contains a proposal for liquidation of the present situation created by the violent seizure of the line." He declared further that the new proposals were "an obvious violation of the Peking and Mukden Agreements" and contrary to Mukden's "own suggestion of July 25," and break up the settlement of the dispute, which can only be effected through acceptance of the Soviet proposals of July 25.

No details are at hand, except indirectly through Karakhan's reply as above, of Chang's letter to Moscow, of which the general public has been in igorance. Following the break in negotiations at Manchuli, however, the *Kuo Min* agency (on August 7) sent out the following statement from Nanking:

With reference to the Sino-Russian dispute, it is reported that the National Government has sent a telegraphic declaration to the various Powers signatory to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact. Briefly, the content of the declaration is as follows:

On July 19 the Chinese Government declared that it would devote its whole energy to the preservation of peace and the upholding of the spirit of the Anti-War Pact.

The Government now again declares that, unless it is compelled to take measures of self-defence, it will strictly adhere to Article II of the said Pact, and use every endeavor to settle the dispute with Soviet Russia by peaceful means. The Government is therefore prepared, at the present time or at any future moment, to negotiate with the Soviet Government for a settlement of the present issues.

Broken Off; Washington For A Settlement

America and the Dispute

It was reported on August 6 that the Foreign Office at Nanking had sent a long telegram to Minister Wu at Washington, instructing him to notify the signatory powers to the Kellogg Pact as to what had taken place at Manchuli, and to give them full details of the conferences there.

A *United Press* report from Moscow dated August 5 stated that political circles there "were stirred today by reports from sources described as 'absolutely trustworthy' to the effect that the United States was preparing a Six-Power Convention to intervene in the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute with China. These reports, which have not been officially confirmed, said that Col. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, sent a confidential note to Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Germany on July 25, suggesting the formation of a joint commission which would be empowered to determine responsibility for future administration of the railway. It was further reported that Colonel Stimson had suggested the appointment of a foreign manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, pending a final settlement of the problem.

This report was partly confirmed by a *United Press* report from Washington dated August 6, quoting a State Department official as saying that efforts would continue for a settlement of the controversy, and adding that "official circles are embarrassed as a result of the revelations in the Moscow reports" about Col. Stimson's proposal. The *United Press* was "informed in official quarters....that Moscow had received a garbled impression," but "it was learned that Colonel Stimson had discussed his proposal....with representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Germany, as previously stated."

Chinese Consular Officials Held?

On August 5 a *Kuo Min* message dated Mukden reported that according to a telegraphic report from the Chairman of the Heilungkiang Government, two Chinese consular officials at Blagoveshchensk had been detained by the Soviet authorities and a large sum of money con-

fiscated, that the funds confiscated belonged to Chinese merchants at the city, that many merchants there had been arrested without provocation, and that the belongings of the Chinese Consulate-General were thoroughly searched before they were allowed to be transported to Chinese territory.

Some days previous, the Moscow *Izvestia* referred to the discovery of contraband in the baggage of the departing Chinese consular staff at Blagoveshchensk, and declared that the discovery confirms information of the connection between the Consulate and local Chinese smugglers. It assumed that "the consignment of arms was intended for contraband. The foreign exchange and gold represented the income for making up the shortage in the ordinary Consular revenues." It expressed the hope that "with the departure of the Chinese Consulate the Soviet authorities will succeed in effectively checking the Chinese criminal element," whose arrests were being used by Nanking as a pretext for its counter-claims.

A *Toho* message from Habarovsk dated July 31 quoted an official report in a Russian Government organ to the effect that on July 30, in the compound of the Chinese Consulate at Habarovsk, twelve pistols and 500 rounds of cartridges, buried in the ground, had been unearthed by the Executive Committee.

Charges of Brutality

A report from Moscow dated July 27 stated that the local press was expressing indignation over the beating and arrests of Soviet citizens in Manchuria.

The *Harbin Observer*, British paper published at Harbin, reported on July 31 that the small son of Mr. Richard Cryer, of the National City Bank of New York, was struck by a policeman. His father came out of his house and struck the policeman back. The latter whistled, and a number of policemen came up and beat Mr. Cryer with rifles and tied him up, then took him to the police station, where, being recognized as an American citizen, he was released.

A *Reuter* message from Tokyo on August 2 reported advices from Harbin to the effect that "the outrageous conduct of the local Chinese police and soldiery has become a daily happening. Not infrequently foreigners are the victims."

A *Reuter* message from Tokyo the following day reported that "Chinese officials in Harbin allege that two Chinese passengers were killed and two wounded when Soviet troops fired on and seized a Chinese steamer on the Amur River."

The Bureau of Shipping Affairs at Harbin, it was reported on August 3, received advice from Amur stating that the 104 passengers of the two Chinese steamers detained by the Russians had been released, and were proceeding towards Harbin overland.

Rengo messages from Harbin dated August 7 reported that several cases of obstruction had occurred along the railway.

The Business End

Russo-Chinese business is coming to a standstill. Russian trade agencies in China, where not closed up, are themselves stopping business. The Chinese Eastern Railway itself has appointed Chinese in place of Russian chiefs at different points, and at the end of July full control of the Tientsin office was turned over to a Chinese manager, replacing Mr. Slepak.

It is reported locally that the Far Eastern Bank and the "Centrosoyouz" (Shanghai branch of the Central Co-operative Union), the main Russian commercial concerns here, are suspending business for the time being. It is stated that the first named concern (the "Dalbank") has returned all large deposits to its clients, and is carrying on with a skeleton staff. This is reported to be the result of the seizure of the main office in Harbin by the Chinese authorities there, which the Shanghai manager considered was for the purpose of obtaining certain large sums of money there, and a sum belonging to the C.E.R.

The Centrosoyous, which does a very big commercial business here, it is reported has handed over uncompleted contracts to a local British firm for fulfilment where possible. The Centrosoyouz is particularly a purchasing organization.

As was reported last week, the big tea purchases which have been made in China are now being placed elsewhere. Among other business items is to be noted the placing of an order with a Japanese firm for flour to a total of some millions of dollars.

The *Japan Advertiser*, American newspaper published in Tokyo, quotes shipping circles there as very much pleased with the present situation. Japanese ships are moving to Dairen to take in the goods coming down in large quantities from Harbin to Dairen, due to the suspension of traffic between the Chinese Eastern and Ussuri Railways. Goods from Harbin to Japan and Europe have been shipped to Vladivostok by means of these railways, but with the cutting of railway communication between Harbin and Vladivostok (via Pogranichnaya), such goods must be sent via Dairen. Many lines of business in Japan are thriving as a result.

"Exposer of Bolshevism" Gets Nine Months On Forgery Charge

Eugene Pick, alias Eugene Kojevnikov, alias Dr. Cliegel, etc., Russian spy, British informer, C. I. D. informer, contributor to the *North-China Daily News* of articles "exposing Bolshevism," author of a work showing "China in the Grip of the Reds" published by the *North-China Daily News* in book form after presentation in feature form in their colums, organizer by his own confession of an attack (aided and abetted by the *North-China Daily News*) on a foreign consulate in Shanghai accredited to the Chinese Government, was sentenced in the Shanghai Provisional Court on August 8 to nine months' imprisonment on a charge of forgery. the charge including forgery of the United States Consul-General's name, illegal use of the American Consular seal, etc. A charge of fraud against the accused was dismissed on account of lack of evidence. Levitsky and Gordin, associates of Pick, who stood trial with him as aiders and abettors, were discharged on account of lack of evidence.

Mr. Schuhl, attorney for Pick, gave notice of appeal against the sentence pronounced upon his client. Mr. Bryan, Police Prosecutor, gave notice of appeal against the lenience of the sentence against Pick and the dismissal of the fraud charge, and also against the dismissal of the charges againt Levitsky, the second accused. The Court announced that the latter could be released upon security of $3,000. Gordin is already out on bail, this being continued. The Prosecutor made no appeal against his dismissal, but it is desired to secure his presence as a witness.

Original Charge Is Dismissed

Judge Chao, briefly giving his verdict on the afternoon of August 8, informed counsl that a full statement of his decision would be given them later. He dealt first with the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, the original charge brought by the police. (The forgery charges were added some days later, after Pick had made sensational accusations of corruption against the police).

The Court stated regarding the first charge, that the photograph and negative were the most important evidence. The negative, however, finally produced, had the name or names scratched out. The Court could not convict on the basis of such incomplete evidence. The complainant had first testified that the name on the document was his, then, when the negative was produced, said Nien's name was also there. His evidence was contradictory and could not be accepted.

With regard to this charge, therefore, there was not sufficient evidence. and it could not be considered as proven.

There was, however. sufficient to show that Pick had forged the consular signatures, as the handwriting agreed with that of the first accused, as testified to by expert testimony. Though accused had committed several offenses, in accordance with Article 74 of the Criminal Code he would be punished on one charge only, this being under Article 234.

The Court accordingly sentenced the first accused to

imprisonment for a term of nine months. Each two days of his detention prior to sentence would be credited as one day on his term.

With regard to the second and third accused, there was no evidence against them either with regard to obtaining money under false pretences or forgery of the document in question. They were therefore found "not guilty."

Application for Appeal

Attorney Schuhl, for the first accused, rose to apply for appeal against the judgment of nine months on his client. At the same time he asked that Pick be kept in a detention room as at present, pending decision on the appeal (i.e., instead of being romoved to the cells for convicted men).

Prosecutor Bryan also appealed, both against Pick's acquittal on the frand charge and the amount of the sentence on the forgery charge, and Levitsky's acquittal on both charges. He asked that the second and third accused, who had been acquitted, be detained pending decision on the appeal.

Attorney Luchich applied for bail for his client, the second accused, suggesting $500. Prosecutor Bryan suggested $5,000.

Attorney Schuhl also applied for bail for his client, the first accused, pending the result of appeal.

The Court named $3,000 bail for Levitsky. Pick is to be kept in the detention room, as heretofore, until decision on the appeal,

"Waiting for a Story to Break"

In a letter recently received from Mr. J. B. Powell, editor of the *Review*, who is now in Manchuria investigating developments in the Sino-Russian situation, we are told that Harbin at present has enough newspaper men "to start a press club or a war on their own account." In normal times a neglected city so far as foreign correspondents are concerned, Harbin today has enough famous newspaper men to handle the correspondence for a great international conflict. With so many journalists in a place something ought to happen, but such, according to Mr. Powell, is not the case. He says, "Here there is nothing but a flock of rumors, based on something that it likely to happen somewhere else—Mukden, Manchuria, Pogranichnya or elsewhere. The only advantage of remaining here is to be on the spot if something does happen." At the time Mr. Powell's letter was written (July 28) the following foreign correspondents were in Harbin: Wilbur Forrest, New York *Herald-Tribune;* Hallet Abend, *New York Times;* Paul Wright, *Chicago Daily News;* D. C. Bess, *United Press;* Carl Gette, *International News;* Barnet Nover, *Buffalo Evening News* and *North American Newspaper Alliance;* and Lawrence Impey, of the *London Daily Mail.* Mr. Powell himself was present, representing the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Manchester Guardian.*

"Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has sent a young Chinese here," continued Mr. Powell's letter, "for the purpose of keeping the newspapermen 'informed' and the Chinese papers in Shanghai have sent a man here to watch the situation. A newspaper man representing *Kuo Wen* also is here."

Shanghai Electricity Plant Changes Hands

Control of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department formally changed hands on Thursday, when Samuel W. Murphy, representing the Shanghai Power Company, which recently purchased the plant for Tls. 81,000,000, handed to the Shanghai Municipal Council the legal ducuments necessary in effecting the transfer.

Mr. Murphy handed the Municipal Council a letter of credit for Tls. 30,000,000, The letter was drawn on the National City Bank of New York. En apdition to handing over this amount, Mr. Murphy accepted for his company debentures of the S. M. E. D. totalling Tls 36,348,200 Other payments totalling Tls. 44,651,800 will be made over a period of more than twelve months. The new company also assumed the full indebtedness incurred by the transfer. The Shanghai Power Company is a subsidiary of the American and Foreign Power Company, with headquarters in the state of Delaware, and local offices in Shanghai. According to Mr. Murphy there will be no immediate changes in the personnel. Tne transfer of the control of the electricity plant is the consummation of a sale made several months ago by the Shanghai Municipal Council, when the measure was passed by a vote of the ratepayers of Shanghai.

Chu Teh Reported Killed

An unconfirmed report, sent out by *Kuo Min* August 2, stated that Chu Teh, the famous Communist leader of the south, had been fatally wounded in a retreat from Shanghang. The retreat, judging from reports, was the result of an advance of 8,000 Fukien troops under Chang Tseng to relieve a siege of Shanghang by the forces of Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung, Communist leaders. Recently an additional detachment of Kiangsi troops under Li Wen-ping was sent to Changting to assist the Fukien, Kiangsi and Kwangtung forces already engaged in Communist suppression. Government and provincial forces have for some time past been concentrating upon the extermination of these communist-bandit bands of South China, and at present, according to an account published in the *North China Daily News*, more than 20,000 men are said to be engaged in the pursuit.

The bands under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung maintain themselves in the mountainous country bordering on the provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung and Kiangsu. Being thoroughly familiar with the country in which they roam, as the government troops are not, they can easily escape pursuit. It is said also that they have the support of the peasantry, as their depradations are chiefly against the rich and the opinions by which they are motivated most appealing to those who suffer from poverty. The outlaws are also protected by the peasant dress which they wear, most of them, in fact, being peasants. At the approach of soldiery, they can drop their guns and in moment's time become sober farmers at work in the fields.

Two More Sentences For Gamblers Here

Two more Mexicans, Hector Fournier and L. Santos, charged in connection with the running of a roulette house at 5 Yates Road, were sentenced by Judge Wu in the Shanghai Provisional Court on August 2. Fournier was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, three charges being made of which the main one was the running of a gaming resort. Santos was sentenced to imprisonment and $1,000 fine for aiding and abetting.

Judge Wu, in his judgment, pointed out the adequate evidence with regard to Fournier's running a gaming house, the certainty that he knew of the room for opium-smoking in his place, and the evidence that he was in possession of a firearm. he sentenced the accused to nine months on the first count. six months for conducting a place for opium-smoking, and two months for the possession of firearms. The total, however, was reduced to twelve months by remission, and the days of detention before the verdict was rendered (about forty in this case so far) will be credited on the sentence at the rate of two to one.

With regard to Santos, the Court stated that this defendant who furnished the gambling paraphernalia for the house and was well acquainted with the gambling going on there, was clearly an accesory. In sentencing to two months and a $1,000 fine, the Court said it was the lowest sentence he could pass.

Dr. Fischer, defense attorney, gave notice of appeal against the verdict.

Police Watchman Kills Police Sergeant

On the evening of July 30 a Chinese watchman killed a Chinese police sergeant on Hunan Road, drawing a pistol and shooting the other dead, then quietly surrendering himself to another police sergeant. It is reported that the sergeant had made unfavorable reports about the undisciplined acts of the watchman. The killer states that following these reports, which always got him into trouble, the deceased, on the night in question, was drawing his pistol from its holster when the watchman fired, in self-defense. The watchman is being held in custody.

Earthquake in Japan; Little Damage

A severe earthquake shook Tokyo, Yokohama, and the vicinity on July 27, causing great consternation. For a time there was some interruption of telephone, telegraph, and power lines, as well as of electric car and train services, but no serious damage was done. One workman was killed by being thrown from a high place on which he was working. A part of Hoyeizan crater, on Mount Fuji, collapsed owing to the shock of the earthquake.

Canton Market for Mineral Oils in 1928

BY U. S. VICE CONSUL FREDERICK W HINKE

(*U. S. Commerce Reports, June 10*)

The effect of the world-wide overproduction of petroleum products in 1928 was keenly felt in the Canton, China, market. Wholesale prices for kerosene are reported to have been the lowest in recent years, although the special tax and relatively high transportation charges resulted in retail prices to consumers slightly above the average level for the past few years. The foreign petroleum distributors pay the Chinese maritime customs duty, which is included in their wholesale prices to Chinese dealers, and the latter pay the special kerosene tax.

American distributors control between 70 and 75 per cent of the total kerosene business in the Canton district, and a British company, the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Ltd), the remainder. During 1928 quoted prices remained steady at $2.07 (United States currency) for 10 gallons of standard white kerosene and $1.95 for second-quality cargo, to the Chinese dealers. On account of severe competition, especially from small miscellaneous importers, actual prices fluctuated considerably:

Imports of Past Three Years Compared.

The following table shows the petroleum imports of Canton for the past three years:

Petroleum imports into Canton

Product	1926	1927	1928
	Barrels	*Barrels*	*Barrels*
Gasoline, naphtha, etc.....	6,287	8,248	12,665
Kerosene:			
American	32,318	148,315	116,238
Borneo.....	1,924	11,999	16,215
Russian	36,247		
Sumatra.....	1,661	52,696	58,158
Total.....	72,150	213,010	190,611
Fuel oil.....	18,335	36,217	78,568
Lubricating oil.....	10,148	9,452	13,674

The smaller imports of kerosene in 1928 may be attributed in part to the resumption of direct shipments from Hong Kong, the principal distributing center for petroleum products for the entire South China area, to outlying ports in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces without passing through Canton. In addition, the market for kerosene is gradually meeting with competition from small electric-light plants installed in small towns in the two Kwang Provinces. The heavy imports of 1927 were not completely absorbed and considerable stocks were carried over into 1928. At present it is reported that none of the three principal distributors will be compelled to make importations in quantity for another six months. To a certain extent, also, taxation has restricted consumption. Although some trade handicaps have been removed with the abolition of the special kerosene tax bureau, the taxes on this class of commodity still remain at about 31 per cent advalorem. As a result, Chinese consumers have benefited little, if at all, from the low prices prevailing throughout the entire petroleum industry on account of overproduction.

Antipiracy Measures Aided Market—Low Kerosene Prices

As a result of the antipiracy measures taken by the local authorities in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, the market area for petroleum products has been expanded materially and only isolated districts in the northern part of Kwangtung remain beyond effective control. The problems of transportation, accordingly, have been much simplified, and the convoy of vessels carrying oil cargoes is less extensive than at any time in the past three years.

Keen competition in the Canton market and the lowest price levels in recent years have made this territory practically untenable for companies importing small shipments at irregular intervals, and there are no indications that these conditions will improve to any appreciable extent during 1929. Even the large companies have been selling on a very small margin of profit, if not actually at a loss. Although transportation was greatly improved, the methods of tax collection made it difficult for the large concerns at times, as well as the independents without permanent organizations, to comply with the regulations in local effect.

Expanding Market for Gasoline

With the increase in imports of automotive vehicles, and the use of busses in Canton and elsewhere, the market for gasoline is gradually expanding. Customs import figures for 1928 show the largest imports of gasoline attained for the port of Canton, and while they are not large by comparison with receipts in other consuming centers they indicate a healthy growth and good future possibilities. The demand for aviation gasoline advanced from 175 barrels in 1925 to 700 in 1928. During the year the Canton aviation bureau acquired a total of 19 planes, and already in 1929 15 more have been ordered. As commercial lines are laid out within the next few years, and additional equipment is acquired, the sale of aviation gasoline may be expected to become an important item in local business.

Increased Receipts of Fuel and Lubricating Oil.

The import statistics show large increases in receipts of fuel and lubricating oil at Canton. These shipments were made principally in the latter part of the year to evade the payment of the higher import duties effective under the new customs tariff of China, and will be held in stock. Otherwise, the market for these products remained fairly steady and prices at about the level prevalent in this market since 1926. A high percentage of the import of lubricating oil consisted of a grade used in the manufacture of Chinese candles on account of its low price. The market for this grade of oil and for paraffin wax, somewhat more expensive, has been expanding at the expense of the demand for candles of foreign manufacture during the past few years.

Tariff Situation Unfavorable for Independent Distributors

According to an agreement between the petroleum distributors and the Chinese Government, petroleum products are exempted from the payment of special taxes other than the regular Chinese maritime customs duties. Under the tariff promulgated February 1, 1929, these are approximately as follows: From $0.71 to $0.74 on 10 gallons of gasoline, $0.60 on 10 gallons of kerosene, $1.70 a ton of fuel oil, $0.04 a gallon of lubricating oil, $0.79 a picul (133 1/3 pounds) of lubircating grease, and $0.40 a picul of paraffin wax. The imposition of an import tax of approximately 31 per cent advaleorm on kerosene in substitution for the former special knerosne tax, together with the exemption from other duties, has considerably altered the routine of admission into the country and has made transportation costs insignificant by contrast with the duty. It is now anticipated that the payment of a heavy duty on importation of cargo, instead of a special tax after sales, will make business still more difficult for small independent distributors, and perhaps prove the most adverse factor with which they have to contend.

Australian Labor Men Here; Excluded From Japan

Three Australian trade unionists, delegates to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, were refused permission to land in Japan when their ship reached Kobe on July 25, in spite of their having proper visas from the Japanese consul at Manila. It is reported that they left for Shanghai, reaching here early last week.

The three labor men are P. H. Hannett (member of the New South Wales Trade Union Committee, F. Roels, and F. Walsh (both of the All-Australian Trade Union Congress and the Trades and Labor Council). They had intended to reach Russia by rail through China, but owing to the difficulty in Manchuria decided to travel via Japan, upon the advice of the purser of the *Kaga Maru*, a Japanese boat. They obtained visas at Manila and took passage on the ship mentioned, but were not permitted to land either at Nagasaki nor at Kobe. They offered to submit to police escort across Japan to Tsuruga, whence they intended to take passage for Vladivostok, but this also was refused.

The three carry letters of introduction from the Opposition Leader and Deputy Leader of the Australian House of Representatives. They are delegates to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference set for Vladivostok August 1, but owing to the action of the Japanese authorities have been delayed almost a week. The police declined to give the British Consulate any reason for their action.

The *Japan Chronicle*, British paper published at Kobe, remarks that "the travellers had paid their fees and got their visas. In these circumstances, the Japanese Government is guilty of taking money under false pretences, for its consul's visa implies permission to land...The stupidity of the whole proceeding is almost past belief."

The British Chamber Replies

(Reprinted from the July issue of the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce.)

The local office of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce has written taking exception to the leader in the *Journal* for May, under the above heading, stating that in this leader there are many errors. It is unfortunate that the Bureau has not specified details of these inaccuracies, as the *Journal* is most anxious that its readers should be correctly informed on matters appertaining to foreign trade in China, and would gladly have corrected any statements shown to be inaccurate.

In the Bureau's letter, the "Journal" is referred to an article by Mr. P. W. Tsou "The What and Why of the Testing Bureau"—appearing in the *China Weekly Review* in which the reasons for the establishment of the Bureaux are explained. The following extracts from the above article are of interest:—

> "In June, 1927, a memorandum was received from the U S. Department of Agricuture through the American Minister in which it was stated that "hair, wool, leather and meats" shall not be allowed to be imported to the U. S. unless they are accompanied by export certificates issued by the government officials in charge of animal health of the exporting country."

It is evident from the above that the U. S. Government only require the certificate from the country exporting "hair, wool, leather and meats," in order to ensure as far as possible that animal diseases should not be introduced through the media of "hair, wool, leather ahd meats" imported into America from abroad. Their requirement has nothing whatever to do with quality, but is merely concerned with health, yet Mr. Tsou draws the following conclusions:

> "It is at once clear that the responsibility for the quality of export goods rests upon the exporting country, and that governments would much rather rely upon the certificates issued by the governments by the exporting countries than to undertake the inspection and testing themselves."
>
> "To extend the market of these products the way points undoubtedly to the establishment of government inspection bureaus and to so conduct them as to receive the confidence of foreign governments. It is with this end in view that the Ministry is establishing such bureaus."

These imply that the certificates of the exporting country, as regards quality, would be accepted by the importing country, but this is not the case and they are not even required.

Beyond requiring certificates of health for goods imported, no country attempts to legislate. In exporting countries efforts may be, and are, made to encourage producers to improve the qualities of their products and though penalties are inflicted for adulteration intended to deceive the buyer, no country insists on quality inspection for which fees are collected as a condition precedent to export; they however do establish health inspection bureaux to assist their merchants in complying with the requirements of other countries.

Were the bureaux to be established solely for the issuance of health certificates, and were reasonable fees charged for the inspection of goods shipped to countries which required official certificates of health, there could be no possible objection on the part of exporters, but when inspection of such articles as "raw silk, cotton and hemp, tea, rice, wheat and other grains, oils, beans and other 'goods of commerce,'" are included in the scope of the "Inspection Bureaux", though certificates neither of health nor quality are required by importing countries, it is not unnatural that exporters should object to legislation which impedes export, and adds to the cost of the commodity exported.

It is the aim of every country to stimulate its export trade, to do otherwise is economically unsound and it is therefore surprising that China, which imports more than she exports, should place any impediment in the way of increasing their exports and thereby more readily wiping out the adverse trade balance.

In the *Journal's* leader to which exception has been taken it was pointed out:

(1) That as the examination by the Bureau only took place on cargo ready for shipment, *viz.*, cargo that had already been conditioned by the exporter for his own protection, such further inspection was superfluous.

(2) That the inspection by the Bureau is perfunctory and consequently the certificates issued are valueless; are not accepted by foreign governments and are not, and will not be, accepted by consignees as a guarantee of quality.

(3) That were exporters to rely upon the certificates issued by the Bureau and relax their own vigilance, the Chinese seller would not be slow to take advantage of such relaxation, and substantial and substantiated claims would most certainly result.

(4) That the fees charged for the inspection by the Bureau are equivalent to an additional tax on exports for which no useful service is given in exchange. the certificate providing the exporter or the importer in country of destination with no effective guarantee as to quality.

The following figures show the steady increase in China's export trade, built up, be it noted, by foreign exporters, whose care in examining and reconditioning cargoes, alone makes China produce acceptable in the markets of the world:

	Total Value	Net Imports	Net Exports	Difference between Imports and Exports
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
1920	1,303,881,530	762,250,230	541,631,300	220,618,930
1921	1,507,377,976	906,122,439	601,255,537	304,866,902
1922	1,599,941,583	945,049,650	654,891,933	290,157,717
1923	1,676,320,303	923,402,887	752,917,416	170,485,471
1924	1,789,995,145	1,018,210,677	771,784,468	246,426,209
1925	1,724,217,881	947,864,944	776,352,937	171,512,007
1926	1988,516.024	1,124,221,253	864,294,771	259,926,482
9127	1,931,551,236	1,012,931,624	918,619,662	94,311,962

All those engaged in the export trade would welcome regulations which would tend to improve the qualities of products, but the *Journal* submits that, to be effective, such regulations should attempt to improve the value of the products at the source of supply; impose penalties for adulteration; and endeavour to control the producer. Effective legislation of this kind would not only increase the value of the product, but, by lessening the expense of reconditioning, enable China's products to compete more readily with the products of other countries and thus tend to increase the export trade of the country.

Were merchants convinced that the bureaux now being organized would serve any useful purpose in the stimulation of trade, they would welcome them but in them they see merely vexatious delays additional expenses; and a certificate which is neither required nor accepted by either foreign governments or importers in foreign countries.

Tong War in U. S.

A country-wide tong war among rival Chinese organizations in the United States is threatened and Chinese sections in Chicago and New York are being heavily guarded by the police following fights which broke out in San Francisco and resulted in the killing of one and the serious wounling of another Chinese. An attempt was made August 4 by tong members in Boston to assassinate a leading Chinese merchant of the city. August 5 leaders of the Hip Sing and On Leon tongs in New York were summoned before Charles H. Tuttle, U. S. District Attorney, and threatened with deportation, along with other tong leaders, unless the shootings in the large cities ceases immediately.

Question of British Forces in China Raised in Parliament

A *Reuter* message from London reports that in the House of Commons, on July 23, Tom Shaw, Secretary of State for War, said that there were at present six British and one Indian battalions in China, i.e., two British and one Indian in Hongkong, and two British in Shanghai and Tientsin respectively. He stated that the Government was considering the question of the troops in China, and had no intention of increasing the number in the near future.

Coastwise Shipping Law Proposed for China

The Chinese Shipowners Association have petitioned the Nanking Government for the promulgation of a coastwise shipping law that will protect and stimulate the growth of Chinese shipping. They state that a large part of the trade in the hands of foreign companies would come to Chinese shippers were a coastwise shipping law enforced.

The Three Principles in Bricks and Mortar

(Reprinted from the North China Daily News for Friday, July 11.)

To put the Three People's Principles into brick and mortar is the ambitious task undertaken by two young Chinese architects who have recently submitted designs to Mr. Sun Fo, chairman of the Nanking City Planning Bureau, for the new government centre in the capital. The plans are the outcome of a number of rough sketches made by the late Y. C. Lu, the architect of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum. Mr. Lu conceived the idea of an architectural interpretation of Dr. Sun's teaching and up to the day before his death, while he was lying in bed fully aware that his end was near, he made rough sketches, notes, and plans—some of them on the backs of pages from outworn journals, most on any scraps of paper that were handy. His last request to his friends and partners, Messrs. P. G. Lee and T. P. Wong, was that they should complete his plans and offer them to the authorities.

No Foreign Advice

Particular interest attaches to them since they are the work of Chinese architects unassisted by foreign advisers. In addition they differ in the most important particular of the site for the new centre from that chosen by the Nanking City Planning Bureau. This Bureau, which has been working on a scheme for the capital which has already been outlined in the "North-China Daily News" is Murphy, the American expert. It has selected provisionally a site for the government centre outside the city walls, half a mile from the Sun Yat-sen memorial, and next week an announcement of an open competition for Chinese architects for a government centre on this site is expected.

Mr. Murphy's Arguments

In an interview reported in a Nanking paper, Mr. Murphy gave his reasons in favour of this site. Briefly he summarized his conclusions under five main headings, if the report of his interview is correct. The first is the size of the site, allowing plenty of room for expansion. The second is its beauty; the side of the Purple Mountain offering a splendid panorama which, when dotted with classic Chinese buildings, would show their qualities up in the best light. The third, is the situation near the proposed central parts of the new city; it would be close to an aerodrome, the main railway station, the business area, and the sources of communication. The fourth, is the ease with which it could be protected, being surrounded on three sides by mountains. And the fifth is that it is a departure from traditional Chinese styles; a departure which is necessary since it typifies the revolutionary spirit, breaking away from the old ideas. Mr. Murphy is reported to have quoted the parallel instance of the removal of the Turkish capital from Constantinople to Angora.

Mr. Lu and the Ming Palace

There has been some disagreement among Chinese architects as to the suitability of this site. The late Mr. Lu's idea was to utilize the site of the old Ming palaces inside the city wall, and his conception is based on the use of this site. In conversation with a representative of the "North-China Daily News," Mr. P. G. Lee, who, with Mr. Wong, has carried out his predecessor's schemes, replied to Mr. Murphy's arguments.

The City Planning Bureau, he said, is wrong in their psychology. From time immemorial hills have been associated in the Chinese mind with tombs, temples, monasteries, or pleasure resorts. It goes against the grain to erect a government centre on these hills. The site of the old Ming palaces, he said, is large enough and has quite sufficient room for expansion in the future for all the governments needs.

The site was prepared and selected by ancient experts. There is reason to believe that several hills were removed in order to flatten the ground. The creek which flows round part of it was artificially constructed at great labour and cost. He emphasized that modern Chinese architects were essentially imitators of the geniuses who lived in the days of the Mings and erected most of China's most beautiful buildings. They were imitators since they were attempting to embody in their designs many of the beautiful features of the old Ming style. If they were imitators in this, they should carry out their imitation to its logical conclusion and imitate the geniuses in the selection of the site. The Chinese architecture at which they were aiming was best suited to such a site, he said.

An Argument from Athens

As an instance he suggested the rebuilding of the Acropolis at Athens. Would any one who intended to rebuild that classic ruin, or to erect any other structure to fulfil the same purpose, choose any site but the one selected for the old buildings? In the same way, if they wished to keep the tradition of native Chinese architecture, they should erect their new government centre on the site of the government centre of the Ming empire. All Chinese government buildings in the old days were designed to rest on the flat.

So far as protection went, the hills on the three sides of the site selected by Mr. Murphy and his associates would prove no safeguard in modern conditions of war. Aeroplanes would bomb it just as easily they would bomb any other place, he said. And regarding the breakaway from the old habits which would be typified by the use of the new site, he pointed out that the capital had already been removed from Peking to Nanking, and this was breakaway enough from the old ties. The revolutionary spirit was illustrated by this transference, and no further innovations were needed.

The Plan Explained

He produced and explained many of Mr. Lu's sketches, together with the final plans he and his associate had elaborated out of them One of these plans is shown in the accompanying photographs. According to Dr. Sun's scheme of government, he explained, the central executive had dependant upon it the various ministries, while after them came the five yuans. He pointed out how this idea was carried out in the accompanying sketch.

At the far end of the plan, in the semi-circle shown in the background, is the martyrs' memorial, commemorating the deaths of those who gave their lives for the revolution since its first inception. The large building in front of it and separated from it by an expanse of lawn, is the central party head-quarters, the chief organ of the government. Between this and the central executive, which is the office of the president and his staff, is a huge statue of Dr. Sun, and on either side of it are the national library (to the left) and the national art galleries (on the right).

The central executive building dominates the various ministries which flank it on either side and immediately in front of it is the executive yuan, the other four Yuan being housed in the buildings shown on either side of the main avenue leading through the whole plan.

The Symbolical Pagoda

At the end of this avenue will be the "Tower of People's Rights," a pagoda symbolical of the ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Further on, past this pagoda, is a large *pailou*, and further on from that is the aerodrome. In future years, when practically all travelling is done by the air, a visitor to the government would arrive at the aerodrome, pass up the main avenue, through the *pailou*, skirting the "Tower of People's Rights," move along the avenue with the yuan buildings on either hand, yet set well back, until he reached the executive yuan and the president's offices.

Mr. Lee remarked that he was an admirer of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Goodrich's plans for Nanking, which he considered excellent. He differed from them, however, in their selection of the site for this government centre for the reasons given. The site of the Ming palace had been chosen by Messrs. Murphy and Goodrich for the central railway station. This, Mr. Lee suggested, could be placed more to the south. The Chungshan Road cuts through the government centre as planned by Mr. Lee, just behind the central executive building. The extent of the plan is such that it reaches beyond the city wall to the south, and if it were carried out, it wolud be necessary either to demolish the city wall in this section, or else pierce it through in many places. The "Tower of People's Rights" would be an *etoile* of roads. In the design there are twelve roads leading up to it. These roads represent the twelve rays of the Kuomintang sun.

The Question Of Cost

The total cost would be in the neighbourhood of Tls. 80,000,000, and the centre would take ten years to construct. The buildings would be erected on a lavish scale. The cost of some of them he estimated as follows: Martyrs' Memorial, Tls. 500,000; Central Party Headquarters, Tls. 10,000,000; the library and art galleries. Tls. 2,000,000 each; the executive yuan, Tls. 8,000,000.

He pointed out that the frontage of the executive yuan would be about 1,000 feet, and the other buildings huge in proportion to the number of workers they had to house. Placed even half a mile away from the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum these huge buildings would dwarf the tomb into insignificance, and the purpose of the tomb as it now rests imposing on the hillside would be lost. The presence of buildings filled with busy men, messengers going to and fro, and all the bustle of a central government would take away from the odour of reverence round the burying place of the leader whose work had made New China possible, he said.

Chinese Cotton Mills Reported Prosperous

BY FRANK S. WILLIAMS

(U. S Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, in Commerce Reports for June 10.)

Chinese cotton mills experienced a prosperous year in 1928, according to a Shanghai cotton merchant. The boycott of Japanese yarns aided the sale of domestic yarns and the low value of short-staple cotton caused by the weakness of the Indian m rket enabled the Chinese cotton spinners to realize unexpectedly large profits.

Growth of Cotton Manufacturing in China

Cotton manufacturing, in a modern sense, began in China in 1896, according to Ralph M. Otell, commercial agent, who made a study of that market in 1915. (Special Agents' Series No. 107—Cotton Goods in China, published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1916.) Prior to 1895 the country had six native-owned mills, containing 183,000 spindles. By the end of 1896 the number of mills had increased to 12 with 417,000 spindles and 2,100 looms, of which 158,000 spindles and 350 looms were foreign owned. During the next 20 years the number of spindles and looms was more than doubled. The foregoing authority estimated that in 1915 China had 31 cotton mills, with a total of 1,008,986 spindles and 4,564 looms. In 1928 China had 120 cotton mills with 3,638,098 spindles and 29,788 looms.

Present Ownership of Chinese Cotton Mills

The following date for 1896 and 1915, taken from "Cotton Goods in China" and for other years, obtained from what are believed to be reliable sources ,show the development of the Chinese industry:

Number and ownership of cotton mills in China for specified years

Ownership and year	Number of mills	Spindles	Looms
Chinese-owned:			
1896.....	7	259,000	1,750
1915.....	22	544,010	2,254
1925.....	69	1,881,822	16,381
1927.....	73	2,033,588	13,459
1928.....	74	2,087,506	13,907
Japanese-owned:			
1915.....	3	165,952	886
1925	45	1,326,920	7,205
1927.....	42	1,302,676	13,981
1928.....	43	1,397,272	13,981
Ownership and year	Number of mills	Spindles	Looms
British-owned:			
1915.....	4	195,056	924
1925.....	4	205,320	2,348
1927.....	4	205,320	2,348
1928.....	3	153,320	1,900
Total:			
1896.....	12	417,000	2,100
1915.....	31	1,008,986	4,564
1925.....	118	3,414,062	25,934
1927.....	119	3,541,584	29,788
1928.....	120	3,638,098	29,788

NOTE—Foreign-owned mills in 1896 had 158,000 spindles and 350 looms. The ownership for that year by nationalities is not available. In addition to the Chinese, Japanese, and British mills listed for 1915, the total includes 1 Anglo-German mill with 50,768 spindles and 1 German mill . ith 53,200 spindles and 500 looms. Figures for 1925 are reprinted from the February, 1926 issue of the Chinese Economic Monthly. Data for 1927 and 1928 were prepared in the office of a Shanghai cotton merchant.

Data on Production Generally Considered Incomplete

Authentic information concerning the Chinese cotton-manufacturing industry is difficult to secure. The reports on production by the Chinese Cotton Mill-owners' Association are generally regarded as incomplete. In 1925, the latest year for which the Textile Division has production figures, the mills reported an output of 719,215,000 pounds of yarn and 120,023,000 yards of cloth, as against a production estimated at 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 yards of cloth in 1915.

Industry Centered in Shanghai and Vicinity.

The principal center of cotton manufacture in China is the city of Shanghai and vicinity, where are located more than half of the spindles of the country. The following paragraphs are abstracted from an article entitled "The Cotton Mills of Shanghai," by H. F. Wilkins, which appeared in the May, 1928, issue of *The Far Eastern Review*:

The combined efforts of three nationalities in Shanghai are engaged in the business of spinning cotton into yarn and weaving it into cloth, an industry which supports more people than any other of the city's varied trades and which involves an enormous amount of capital, nearly $250,000,000. Working day and night in the cotton mills of Shanghai are 119,547 laborers, clerks, coolies, and bosses.

The relative size of the cotton industry in Shanghai as compared to that of all China is indicated by the fact that in 1927 about 1,888,764 spindles were located in Shanghai. Of these, 948,268 were Japanese owned, 735,176 were Chinese owned, and 205,320 were British.

Although Shanghai is by far the biggest cotton-mill center in China, it is by no means the only one. Plenty of small mills are scattered all through the Provinces. Hankow has a well-defined cotton-manufacturing industry and there are others to the south, up and down the coast, as well as in the interior

Some Foreign Cotton Imported

Although cotton is grown extensively in China, some foreign cotton is imported. Total imports of cotton into China decreased from 2,745,017 piculs (picul—133⅓ pounds) in 1926 to 2,415,432 piculs in 1927, the latest year for which statistics are available. The 1927 imports comprised 1,282,146 piculs of American cotton, 1,111,793 of Indian, and 21,543 of miscellaneous varieties. Official United States statistics show that exports of American cotton to China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung declined from 242,705 bales in 1927 to 170,067 in 1928 and the value dropped from $19,077,000 in 1927 to $17,713,000 in 1928. During the year ended January 31, 1929, Chinese cotton mills consumed 2,191,000 bales (bales of various weights) of cotton, of which 267,000, were American; 418,000, Indian; and the balance other kinds (principally Chinese), according to the statistics published by the International Federation of Master Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England. Comparative figures for the preceding 12 months were: Total consumption, 1,769,000 bales of which 274,000 were American; 366,000, Indian; and 49,000 Egyptian.

Imports of Yarns Declining

With the development of the domestic cotton-spinning industry, Chinese imports of cotton yarns have been reduced tremendously. In 1915 China imported 358,070,400 pounds of cotton yarns, valued at $41,607,000. Of the total quantity, 193,742,000 pounds were described as Japanese, 157,250,400 as Indian, 49,000 as British, and 1,714,000 pounds were credited to Hong Kong but were probably of British origin. (The foregoing figures are net imports, reexports having been deducted.) In 1927 net imports of cotton yarn amounted to 45,371,000 pounds, with a value of $12,259,000, of which 14,432,000 pounds were Japanese, 4,175,000 Indian, 18,932,000 came from Hong Kong but were probably of British origin, and 50,000 were imported direct from Great Britain.

The bulk of the yarns imported are gray or unbleached, which totaled 55,313,600 pounds, valued at $18,951,047, in 1926 and 36,381,866 pounds, $10,786,377, in 1927.

Value of Recent Imports of Piece Goods Higher Than in 1915

Net imports of cotton piece goods into China increased from an aggregate value of $48,368,000 in 1915 to $127,960,000 in 1926 but declined to $88,905,000 in 1927. Chinese statistics give various units of quantity for cotton cloth, and it is, therefore, impossible to make any accurate estimate of yardage taken by that maket.

British export statistics, however, show that the United Kingdom shipped 716,533,000 yards of cotton piece goods to China and Hong Kong in 1913, and only 375,082,300 in 1915. For 1928 British shipments to China and Hong Kong totaled 186,521,000 square yards, against 103,195,000 in 1927.

United States exports of cotton cloth to China and Hong Kong dropped from 82,579,000 yards in the fiscal year 1913 to 17,231,000 in the 1915 fiscal period ended June 30. In 1928 shipments of American cotton piece goods to China had dwindled to 1,590,000 square yards.

The quantity of Japanese goods exported to China in 1915 is not readily available, but in 1928 Japan shipped 654,422,000 square yards of cotton cloth to China and Hong Kong as against 358,533,000 yards in 1927. The 1928 shipments to China represented 46 per cent of Japan's exports of cotton piece goods to all countries.

The values of China's net imports of piece goods by classes during 1926 and 1927 were as follows:

Value of Chinese net import of cotton piece goods during 1926 and 1927

Item	1926	1927
Cotton piece goods:		
Unbleached	$33,057,680	$19,194,858
Bleached	75,412,860	51,567,242

Printed or dyed	16,780,427	14,910,015
Miscellaneous	2,708,591	3,232,648
Total	127,959,558	88,904,763

China Exporting Cotton Manufactures

Coincident with the growth of cotton manufacturing in China, there has developed an export trade in cotton manufactures which is increasing in importance. In 1915 China exported $1,833,000 worth of cotton piece goods. In 1927 the value of the exports of cotton cloth was five times that of 1915, or $9,341,000. Chinese exports of cotton yarns in quantity from 2,688,000 pounds in 1915 to 43,378,000 in 1927. The 1927 shipments were almost 20,000,000 pounds in excess of those for 1926. In addition, Chinese mills are exporting hosiery, towels, blankets and counterpanes, and various other cotton manufactures on a limited scale, as shown by the following table, which covers only Chinese factory products and does not include any reexports of foreign goods.

Exports to foreign countries of cotton manufactures produced in Chinese mills

Item	1915 Quantity	1915 Value	1926 Quantity	1926 Value	1927 Quantity	1927 Value
Cotton piece goods:						
Shirtings and sheetings...pieces	2,754	$6,858	1,517,164	$6,777,997	2,582,528	$8,960,696
Drills and jeans ..... pieces	3,422	8,665	14,030	58,914	71,513	236,665
Cloth, native fancy ..... pieces	298,142	409,538	6,631	22,756	370	1,284
Nankeens..... pounds	6,098,933	1,407,685	1,681	85,794	3,096	117,800
Native yarn-dyed coating...pounds					40,000	18,329
Miscellaneous						6,397
Total		1,832,746		6,945,461		9,341,171
Cotton yarn ... pieces	2,687,733	* 126,476	23,924,666	7,846,337	43,378,267	12,984,319
Hosiery dozens			171,907	132,263	235,138	147,250
Towels...do			428,619	341,749	583,137	369,725
Blankets and counterpanes... number			251,545	138,146	283,275	186,873
Other cotton manufactures				20,984		23,921
Total cotton manufactures				15,424,940		23,052,629

* Value apparently erroneously reported.

Congressman L.C. Dyer, famous Missourian, in Shanghai

On his fourth trip to the Orient, Leonidas C. Dyer, author of the important China Trade Act and representative in Congress from the twelfth district of Missouri, arrived in Shanghai last Monday, aboard the Dollar Line *President Jefferson*.

Congressman Dyer's first trip to China was in 1920, when he spent some weeks here investigating conditions under which American trade was being carried on. When he returned to America he introduced the bill which subsequently became known as the China Trade Act. Its chief benefit was to provide a U. S. Register for American companies doing business in China, whereas formerly all American enterprises had been required to incorporate under the laws of the 48 states.

The Dyer Automobile Theft Act is also of the visiting Congressman's authorship, and has greatly facilitated the course of justice in dealing with automobile thieves. Its chief feature is that it does away with the necessity of returning a motor car thief to the state in which he committed his crime before the prosecution can take place.

Congressman Dyer's second visit to Shanghai was in 1924, when he made an investigation to determine the effectiveness of the China Trade Act. He found certain defects and devised amendments which have since been added to the Act. The representative's last visit here in 1927 was to see his daughter, Mrs. D. J. Collins. He is at present staying with her and her husband, Dr. D. J. Collins, at 1552 Avenue Joffre.

Congressman Dyer was the guest of Consul-General and Mrs. Edward Cunningham on Monday night, when a dinner was given in his honor. He was speaker before the Pan-Pacific Union on Wednesday, at a tiffin given for him. On Thursday evening he and Mrs. Dyer were entertained at a dinner given by Mr. H. S. Jackson, of the American Foreign Power Company, and by the Missouri Society of Shanghai. Friday Congressman Dyer was the guest at a luncheon given for him by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Leaving for the Philippines at the end of the week, Congressman Dyer expects to return to Shanghai on September 23, at which time he will meet and discuss with prominent American business men the progress of American business in the Far East.

Vicissitudes of the China Sugar Refinery

BY B. Y. LEE

THE China National Sugar Refinery Factory which was shut down since the spring of 1927 began to operate again on August first. One of the former promoters of the company has obtained certain special privileges from the Nationalist Government to reopen the factory by investing $100.000 as the running capital. There are three stages of the development of this company since its inception in 1921. From 1921 to 1926 it was under Chinese control and management; from 1926 to 1927 it was under Japanese; now it is under the Chinese control again.

The company was promoted in 1921 by Mr. M. Y. San, a well-known Cantonese confectionery manufacturer, who at that time owned a confectionery factory and a shop in Hong Kong, and also owned a retail shop in Nanking Road, Shanghai. The initial capital of the sugar refinery company was $2,500,000 which was oversubscribed in a short time owing to the fact that the public had a great deal of faith in the principal promotor as well as that the factory was the first one of the kind in Shanghai. Later the capital of the company was extended to $10,000,000, and the company became one of the largest Chinese industrial enterprises.

Each share of the company was sold for $50 with one-fourth, or $12,50, cash paid up when the company was organised, and the balance was to be paid in three subsequent instalments of $12.50 each. The factory, located in Woosung, consists of one hundred and some tens of mow of land. The machinery was imported from Germany and many German experts were employed. Some 25 machines were installed. The total daily production of refined sugar was said to be about one hundred tons. The factory began operation in November, 1925, but shut down in the spring of 1926.

The company actually received $2,500,000 from its shareholders in the first instalment and only $500,000 in the second instalment. Many shareholders refused to pay the balance due to the prevailing bad conditions of the company. The amount of accrued interest on the paid up capital from 1921 up to the present time is figured at about $700,000 thus making a total receipt of cash in hand amounting to $3,700,000. The present value of the entire plant, including land, buildings, etc., is estimated from $1,500,000 to $1.700,000.

The factory suspended operation in the spring of 1926, owing a debt of $400,000. Two months afterward a Chinese called Mr. Ping San, who is said to be a naturalized Japanese, came to Shanghai and called upon the local Chinese banks to take over the entire business of the refinery plant. The bankers, known as the Yip Chung Banking Syndicate, consisting of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and the Kin Cheng Banking Corporation, acted as receivers for the plant. One of the most important articles in the agreement between the Banking Syndicate and the National Sugar Refinery Factory was that the Chinese directors of the factory still had the rights to approve or reject the purchases of raw materials ordered by the Japanese employed in the factory.

It is said that two months after the Japanese took over the control of the factory, they ordered $100,000 worth of raw material without the approval of the Chinese directors. When the shipments of the raw material arrived in Shanghai, its price dropped considerably. The Chinese directors did not recognize the purchase, consequently the Japanese had to bear the entire loss of a few tens of thousands of dollars. Besides this, the public was strongly opposed to the control of the factory by the Japanese. In order to avoid any anti-Japanese feeling that might arise, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, as it is reported, sent a lengthly letter to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce denying that the refinery factory was financed by the Japanese and declaring the Japanese had nothing to do with the control and management of the factory On account of these reasons the Japanese financiers who made loans to the factory suffered a great financial loss without a single murmur, so they gave up the undertaking and left the factory in 1927. Since then the factory was shut down, and, since two months ago, preparations have been made to reopen under the protection and guidance of the Nationalist Government.

Wu Pei-fu Seriously Ill

According to a report in the Hankow Herald, August 1, Wu Pei-fu, the former powerful north China warlord, is now lying seriously ill in the small town of Hosish, in the interior of Szechuen. The report adds that he has a small army still under his command. Wu has been in retirement in Szechuen since his downfall in 1926. General Liu Chuan-hou, a Szechuen military leader, is said to be paying daily visits to the bedside of the failing leader.

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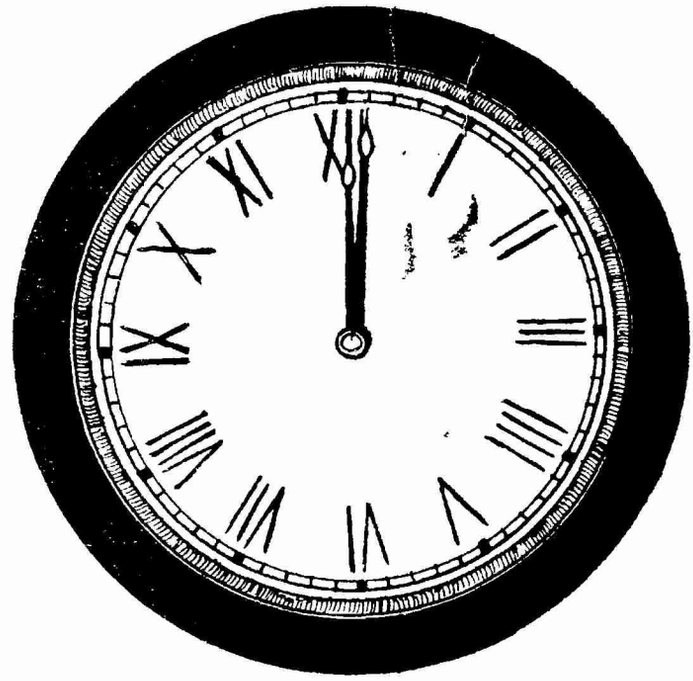

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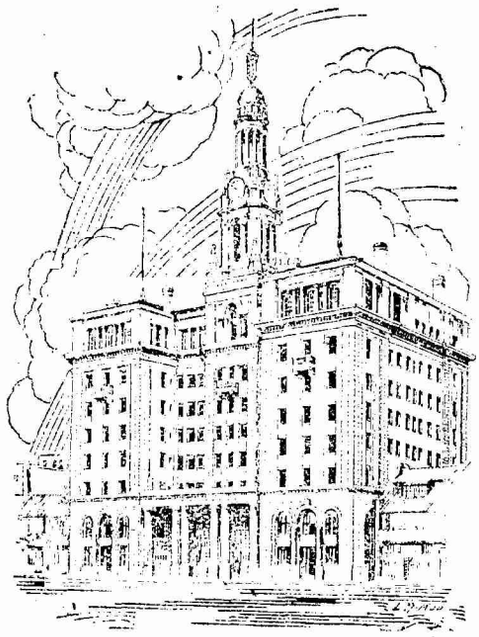

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Programs of Sericulture Improvement in Central China 1929

BY R. E. BUCHANAN AND T. S. MIAO

Shanghai International Testing House

For centuries Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces have formed the centre of the raw silk industry in Central China with the Tai Ho region comprising an area of three hundred square miles as the nucleus. This territory is endowed with the Grand Canal as the main water route and famous lake known as Tai Ho for its water supply. The soil of this region is so well fertilized that it is by nature adaptable to rice and wheat plantations, and farming has thus become the principal occupation for the mass of people inhabiting this part of China. Farming, however, has not covered the entire area nor has it engaged all the time of the Chinese country folk. During their spare time, the agriculturists have been carrying on for generations in a traditional way the pursuit of sericulture.

However, this sericulture work as it has been handed down from antiquity has been conducted in a very primitive way. Mulberry seedlings and plantations have not been scientifically cared for. Silkworm egg have been supplied partly by unqualified private producers without passing microscopic examination. The use of such eggs has in no way assured the outcome of cocoon prouction. Under such unscientific methods the farmers have always had a very difficult situation to cope with during each cocoon rearing season.

The need for improvement of sericulture was recognized thirty years ago when the West Lake Sericulture School was established in Chekiang Province. During these years the school has graduated a number of sericulture students who are now doing practical silk improvement work either as supervisors or instructors in various sericulture institutions. Up to within a few years ago this school produced a limited quantity of disease free eggs and maintained demonstration rearing stations throughout the Tsatlee district and was looked upon as the central sericultural improvement institution in Central China.

With the advent of the Nationalists into Chekiang Province in the early part of 1927 the movement for a central sericultural experiment station was instituted. As a result, the Bureau of Reconstruction for Industries of Chekiang Province appropriated several hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a sericultural experiment station to be known as the Chekiang Provincial Government Station. At the same time the government approved a budget of nearly half a million dollars to be spent annually for scientific egg production maintenance of demonstration stations and reeling experimentation. This station at present has all the facilities necessary for modern scientific egg production and research work. Although still in its infancy the station produced in the spring of 1928, forty thousand cards of spring eggs and five thousand autumn egg cards. With its present facilities its egg production is limited but additional supplies of disease-free eggs have been secured from other reliable sources. This spring the station distributed forty-five thousand cards of spring eggs for which thirty-two demonstration stations were maintained and this autumn fifty thousand autumn egg cards will be distributed through fifty demonstration stations.

Production and distribution of disease free eggs is not the only aim of this station. It includes in its program of sericultural reconstruction the operation of a model silk filature equipped with the latest type of Japanese reeling machinery. This model filature is located in the suburb of the city of Hangchow, about ten miles from the main egg producing station. With a well equipped egg-producing station and model filature supervized by the government, sufficient funds, a well qualified staff, and the vast area covering the famous Tsatlee silk district in which to launch the program of reconstruction of the silk industry, it is expected that the movement towards improving the economic condition of the sericulture and reeling industries will advance without interruption.

In Kiangsu Province a sericulture reconstruction program has also been undertaken by the Provincial Government. An experimenial station has just been established with head quarters at Wusih. This station's program of work carries an annual operating budget of $360,000, with $180,000 set aside for its establishment, including mulberry plantation, egg production facilities and reeling equipment. More than one hundred acres have already been planted with mulberry trees and this station maintained eight demonstration stations this year.

In addition an Egg Inspection Bureau is in the process of organization with its main office in Wusih. The idea which motivated the government in establishing this Bureau is to aid commercial egg production by private concerns. An official inspection of all eggs produced by such commercial concerns is necessary in order to assure the farmers that the eggs are disease free.

As will be seen the Government's various undertakings for the reconstruction of the sericulture industry are only in their beginning, and much remains to be done on a larger scale, in order that such institutions can succeed in attaining their goal.

In reviewing the activities of various sericultural institutions in Kiangsu province, the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture deserves much credit. It was first established in 1918 as a semi-government undertaking but recently has become more a governmental society.

The International Committee was organized in 1918 with a fund of more than $31,000, contributed by local foreign chambers of commerce, Chinese and American silk merchants and $8,000. as monthly operating expenses contributed by the government. The Committee now maintains two large egg producing stations in the cities of Chinkiang and Nanking. The one in Chinkiang is the largest and most efficiently operated institution of its kind in Central China. For the distribution of its silkworm eggs and for the maintenance of demonstration rearing stations the Committee maintains an extension department in Wusih. This year, ten demonstration stations were operated with the idea of guiding and encouraging farmers to organize co-operative societies among themselves for conducting proper scientific silkworm rearing. It is believed that only through co-operation among the farmers themselves can the work now conducted by public demonstration rearing stations be expanded. While it is difficult to induce the farmers to change their traditional methods of rearing, still it is quite encouraging that the committee through its extension department succeeded this year in helping farmers to organise several such societies in the cocoon districts of the Wusih area.

The Hushukwan Girl's Sericulture School is perhaps the oldest sericultural institution in Kiangsu Province. This school deserves credit for the contribution it has made in sericultural improvement by training Chinese girls for the work in the demonstration stations conducted by various organizations in Central China. Some graduates maintain private egg producing plants in which they produce disease free eggs as a commercial enterprise.

Another institution which has constributed largely to the pioneering work of sericulture improvement in Central China is the sericultural department of Nanking University. Its thorough and scientific production of disease free silkworms has been one of the most influencial examples for encouraging commercial egg production. For many years before any effective sericulture improvement work had been undertaken by other public institutions, Nanking University held an enviable position for silkworm egg production. The vision of the men in charge of this work dates back many years ago when the American silk interests contributed $60,000 to provide disease-free egg production facilities. This year the University's sericulture department produced 1,200,000. layings of spring eggs and conducted in co-operation with filatures demonstration rearing stations in strategic centers. In keeping with the very new movement in Central China, autumn eggs are also being provided for the farmers.

It is interesting to note an experiment that was made by the Nanking Station of the International Committee last year in producing spring eggs during the autumn season for distribution the following spring. The result as reported by the Chinkiang Station where these eggs were reared this spring was so encouraging that both the Chinkiang and Nanking Stations will devote their time this fall to the production of spring eggs, The idea in so doing is to increase egg production by using existing production facilities which heretofore have been idle during the fall season.

In addition to the production of disease free-silkworm eggs by the public sericultural organizations there are in Kiangsu province eighteen private egg producers, thirteen of which receive microscopic examination of their eggs from the International Committee and five are guided in their production methods by the Hushukwan Girl's Sericulture School. With the demand for disease-free eggs constantly increasing, there is every reason to expect that commercial egg production will develop rapidly. And as it is only through private commercial egg production that the demand for disease free eggs can eventually be met, much encouragement is being given to this new phase of sericultural improvement work.

In summing up the work of all the sericultural institutions, public or private, in Central China, it should be mentioned that the field of sericultural improvement work has assumed a new aspect during the past two years. Formeryl,

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cocoons were produced only in the spring and summer, while very little were produced in the autumn. To utilize the mulberry leaves and the spare time of the farmers in the autumn, sericulturists long felt the need of producing autumn eggs. It goes without saying that it is an economic waste when the mulberry leaves grown in the fall are left unused and the leisure time of the farmers is not utilized. Actual production, however, was delayed on account of the lack of facilities necessary for producing such eggs. The first experiment in producing autumn eggs was made by the Chinkiang Station of the International Committee two years ago with very encouraging results. Since then the number of autumn egg cards produced has incressed ten times, thereby increasing the cocoon production considerably.

In 1928 there were 370,623 disease free cards of Spring eggs produced in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces by both public and private organizations and distributed for spring rearing in 1929. For popularizing these eggs, fifty-three demonstration rearing stations were maintained with the functions of sterilizing rearing houses and accessories, hatching eggs, distributing worms, visiting farmer's houses for sanitary inspection during the rearing period and arranging for the disposal of cocoons at a premium. The cost for the operation of these stations in part was contributed by cocoon guilds or local public organizations. In addition to the 370,623 cards or 10,377,444 layings of spring eggs, which can produce approximately 9,88,412 pounds of fresh or green cocoons, there were 9,883, cards of autumn eggs produced and distributed in 1928.

This spring all the egg producing stations in Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, public or private, produced approximately 485,000 cards or 13,600,000 layings of spring eggs, and 240,000 cards or 6,720,000 layings of autumn eggs. The spring disease-free egg production for this year equals approximately 7,185 bales of silk, and the autumn eggs represent about 3,554 bales of high grade steam filature silk. It is evident that the present scope of sericultural improvement work in Central China is still very small, representing a little less than twenty percent of the total number of steam filatures exporting from Shanghai. But with the rapid strides being made, it is not unreasonable to prophecy a doubling of raw silk exports from Central China before 1933.

Reforms in Reeling Industry

Prior to the year 1879 when the Italian reeling machinery was first introduced into Central China as the beginning of a change from domestic hand reeling to filature manufacture, farmers carried through the entire processes of the raw silk industry—from the planting of mulberry trees to the reeling of raw silk in their homes. Even to-day among the districts producing such silk is the famous Tsatlee district in Chekiang Province. Silk so produced is irregular in size and heavy in gum but strong, elastic and of excellent colour. The economic waste caused by such antiquated reeling of high grade cocoons into raw silk is enormous. The change from a cottage reeling industry to filature manufacture has long been expected, and each year of the past decade has witnessed new steam filatures being established in the Tsatlee district. It is encouraging to the sponsors of reforms in the China Tsatlee District in which the American silk interests have had no small part to find that several new factors have come to the fore in recent years to hasten this change. The land values in Shanghai have increased each succeeding year so that the reelers have found it too expensive to establish new filatures in the city of Shanghai. They have been compelled to seek other rural places for the expansion of their business. Besides, the labour situation in Shanghai is not quite favourable to filature operations. With an abundant supply of superior cocoons and workers free from labour influence, the Tsatlee district is naturally a place which invites the attention of reelers seeking expansion.

To improve their reeling industry the Shanghai Steam Filature's Association sent three delegates last September to Japan to make an extensive study of the reeling methods and machinery used by Japanese filatures. As a result of their study and investigation one new filature of Japanese type has recently been established in Wusih. In April of this year a large group of reelers from Wusih went to Japan again, travelled extensively among silk districts there, conferred with the leading fillaturists and technical experts, and studied thoroughly the reeling and cocoon drying methods and filature management. Upon their return some of the reelers immediately began research work at their filatures to ascertain the adaptability of Japanese reeling methods and machinery to the present labour and cocoon conditions in Central China. The outstanding advantage claimed for adopting the Japanese reeling methods is that using the centralized cocoon boiling system and rereeling the silk, manufacturing expenses can be almost halved and the winding quality of China steam filatures improved through the elimination of gum spots. Other reelers are watching the outcome of this new type of filature reeling in Wusih. If it proves favourable to the present conditions in Central China it is quite likely that the filatures to be built in the future will be equipped for the Japanese reeling methods. Almost every reeler realizes that the old Italian methods and reeling equipment should undergo changes to meet the altered conditions in China but they are rather groping in the dark as to just what type of machinery will most be suitable for reeling the types of cocoons produced in Central China.

Comparative Increase White Steam Filature Production Central China 1924-1929

Total	*No. of Filatures*	*No. of Basins*	*No. Bales Exported*
1929	175	43,087	55,000
1928	145	38,532	53,028
1927	130	33,890	44,053
1926	118	29,898	40,357
1925	107	27,130	33,081
1924	106	26,898	31,656

Present Status of Reeling Industry 1929

		No. of Filatures	*No. of Basins*
Kiangsu Province	Shanghai	105	24,540
	Soochow	3	788
	Wusih	42	11,773
	Chinkiang	2	448
Chekiang Province	Hangchow	4	988
	Don Se	4	1,340
	Siao San	1	240
	Haining	1	208
	Chang An	1	240
	Sing Se	1	212
	Dah Ma	1	168
	Ling Wu	1	60
	Huchow	1	342
	Nanzing	2	448
	Tsingsah	1	240
	Shou Lin	1	160
	Hai Yih	1	240
	Kashing	3	652
	Total.....	175	43,087

Scope of Annual Silkworm Egg Production Central China 1929

Native Producers 375,000,000 layings or 13,392,857 cards.
Disease Free Producers 20,320,000 „ „ 725,000 „

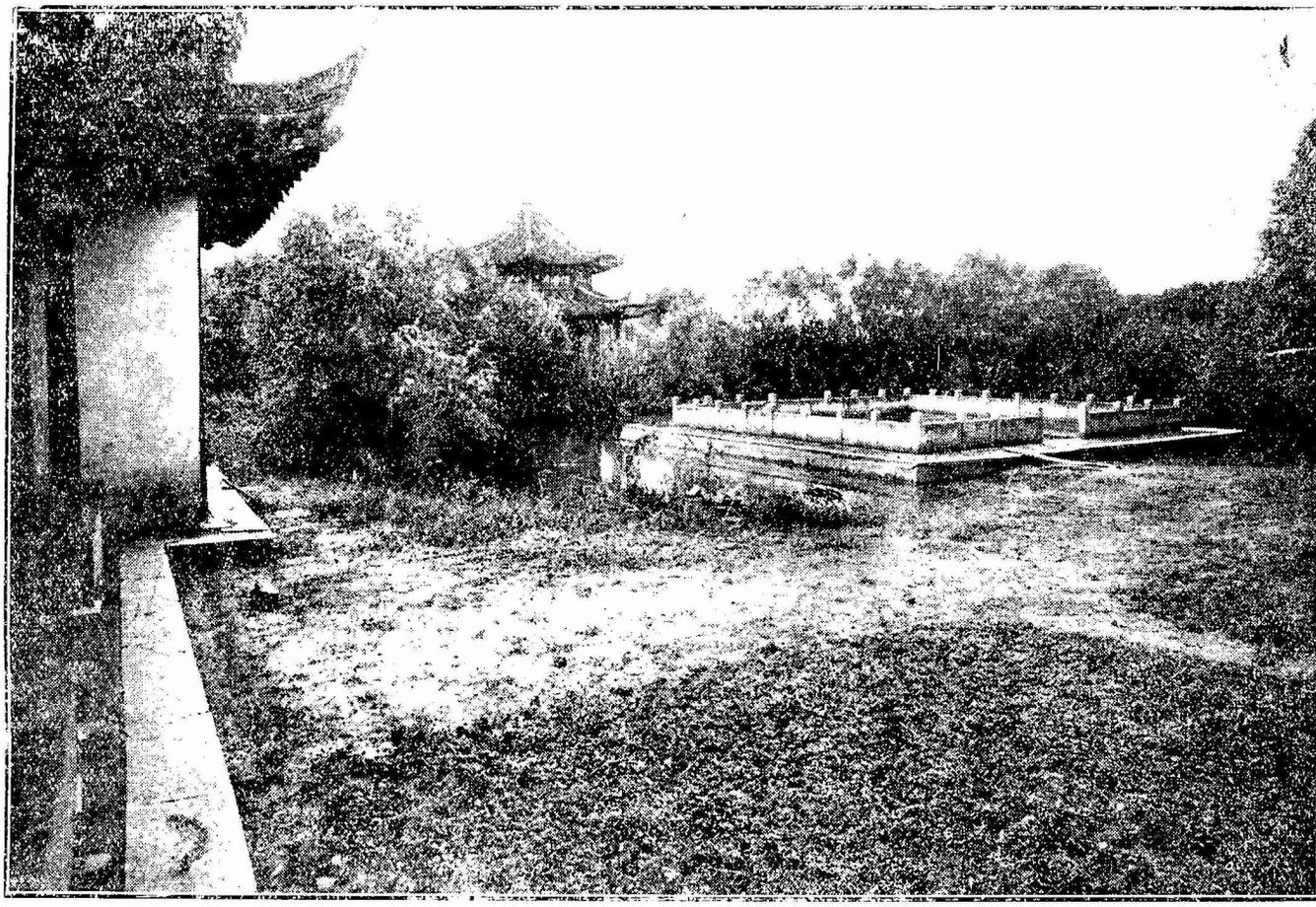
Disease free silkworm egg supply therefore at the present time equals only about 6% of the annual requirements for putting the Central China sericulture industry on a scientific egg producing basis.

As compared with Japan's annual scientific egg production, Disease Free Producers 500,000,000 layings or 17,859,495 cards.

It is therefore evident through government experimental and demonstration station rearing facilities and encouragement to private disease-free egg-producers that if the 375,000,000 million layings of native produced egg in Central China can be replaced by commercial scientific silkworm eggs, the production of raw silk will become doubled. Present production of raw silk in Central China is estimated at about 150,000 bales annually. Assuming this quality is produced from 375,000,000 million layings of native eggs whose mortality is from fifty to seventy five percent, it is reasonable to expect a doubling of production through the use of disease-free eggs. Native eggs in Central China are supplied by both commercial producers and the farmer (families producing their own silkworm eggs). Already the sericulture improvement work is supplanting the farmer production and by government restriction on native commercial egg producers, this phase of improvement can be advanced rapidly. Existing mulberry plantations in these provinces are sufficient for doubling the quantity of raw silk produced if disease-free silkworms are reared. The innovation of rearing autumn silkworms is another contributing factor which will ultimately cause a broader economic aspect of Central China's raw silk industry.

Government Shipyard Launches New Steamer

A new N. K. K. river steamer, the Lo-Yang Maru, was launched at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, in Shanghai, July 24. This shipyard is nominally a Government navy yard, but commercial shipbuilding is carried on both for Chinese enterprises and foreign governments and private concerns. This ship for the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha is said to be the largest ever constructed in Shanghai, expressly for the run between Shanghai, Hankow, and intermediate ports. It is 330 feet in length, with 3300 indicated horse-power.



The "World's First Spring," according to Chinese legend. Located in a temple grounds at Chinkiang.

Journeying Through Kiangsu

From Shanghai to the Capital Via the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

By Edgar Snow and S. Y. Hu

IF one were given only a week in which to learn as much as possible about modern China, that time perhaps could be best utilized in journeying through the heart of Kiangsu, in the rich delta region of the mighty Yangtse, traversed by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Although it is not the largest province nor the greatest in population, Kiangsu is today the greatest wealth-producing area in the country, as well as the most significant politically, culturally, socially and economically.

Agriculturally, it knows no equal in all of China. Its silks are the finest procurable; nowhere else has sericulture produced such wondrous results for so many centuries. Abundant are its yields of wheat and rice and millet; no other province has been so remarkably free from drought and famine. Kiangsu fruits and vegetables supply the commercial port of Shanghai and its great quantities of dairy products, poultry, game and meat also feed the city.

In many ways Kiangsu is the most progressive of all Chinese states. Per square mile it has more good roads and it is better served by rail and water communications than many similar districts in western countries. Industry centers here. In Wusih, the "Manchester of China," are cotton mills, textile factories and silk filatures operated in a thoroughly modern and efficient manner. Even excluding Shanghai, which is the greatest manufacturing city in the Far East, Kiangsu would still rank inportantly as the industrial vortex of China. Its cities and towns are cleaner, their streets wider and their administration more competent than in most communities of similar size in the Orient. Foreigners claim that this is due to the large number of "returned students" in Kiangsu and in explaining the province's leadership they also modestly assert that it is because there are more Occidentals living within its boundaries than in any other part of China. A consideration of Kiangsu's natural endowments, however, tends to discredit this boast, and with the capital now restored to Nanking, after a lapse of six centuries, there is less reason for the foreigners to point to the prosperity of this region as a blessing from his hands. The seat of the National Government is said by many to be destined to rob Shanghai of much of its importance within the next fifty years.

Although Kiangsu is the scene of the most rapid modernization in China intending travelers must not become alarmed by the news of all this progress, and conclude that the country is lacking in things picturesque. Few districts of China offer more romantic possibilities for the foreign visitor. The great Yangtse-kiang, which may be seen from near several points along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, in itself offers an engaging subject for contemplation. An exultant thrill rewards the watcher of this great river sweeping majestically through the fertile fields of Kiangsu, as it nears the end of its long career begun in the distant plateaus of Koko Nor, in Tibet, and in far western Szechuen. Another great body of water, the Grand Canal, passes through the center of the province, and is followed by the Railway from Soochow to Chingkiang. It may be viewed by travelers who stop at these two points and also at Tanyang, Changchow and Wusih.

Ancient Historical Associations

Historically this province is opulent with imperial memories. Several places along the route have enclosed the Forbidden Cities of great and long dead emperors. They contain numerous sanctums hallowed in the hearts of Chinese, and in them are treasures from the glorious knightly days of the past. In this valley successive Sons of Heaven built their palaces and from them ruled Cathay. Under the ancient *Tsins*, and in the *Sui* and *Ming* Dynasties, Nanking and Yangchow and Soochow variously held the capital, and in the far-off days of the Kingdom of Wu, in the Sixth and Fifth Century B. C., monarchs are said to have governed their realms from places within this valley. More recently the terrible Taipings scourged the lower Yangtse and most of the towns along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway suffered unutterable horrors while these rebels held sway. Many noble monuments and beautiful temples perished under their depredations. More than twenty million people are estimated to have been murdered by them during the approximately twenty years (roughly speaking, from 1843 till 1863) of their reign of terror. In the end they finally were vanquished by the Imperialists, greatly assisted by the "Ever-Victorious Army," under the leadership of the British General Gordon.

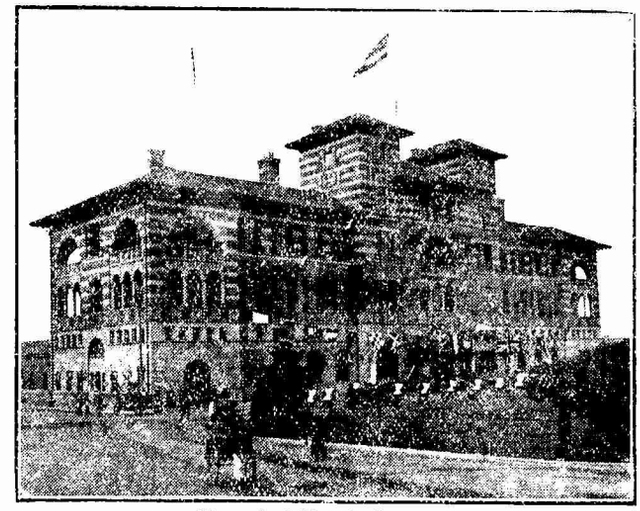
Eclipsing all these facts, however, in interest for the European, and the American too, is the story of Marco Polo's adventure in Kiangsu. For it was here that the great Venetian was appointed as a magistrate under Kublai Khan. He ruled for three years as Governor-General of the Yangchow district, which included the most important cities of the present province of Kiangsu, and and though there are few surviving records of his sojourn in the region, the knowledge that this world famous western wanderer lived here for a time, as a foreign ruler, gives to it, for most Occidentals, a special fascination.

Schedules and Travelling Accommodations

As implied by its name, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway connects the former city, the richest port in the Orient and the fourth largest in the world, with Nanking, the political center of "New China." Thus it joins the two cities figuring most prominently in the making of current history in the Far East. The distance between them is 193 miles and it is covered on the through run by four trains; two fast and three express. A Night Express departs at 11 o'clock and arrives at the opposite end of the line at about 7 o'clock. The Day Expresses, one of which leaves at 8:50 a.m., from both Shanghai and Nanking, and other at 3:05 p.m. from Shanghai and 4:30 from Nanking, make the trip in less than seven hours. The fast trains require about two hours longer, one leaving at 7 a.m. and the other at 12:40 p.m. This schedule is operated from both ends of the railway, a train starting from Nanking and one from Shanghai, practically simultaneously. There also are several local trains which are run daily from Shanghai to Wusih, Shanghai to Changchow, and Changchow to Nanking. Information regarding their schedules, which vary somewhat, readily can be secured from any of the station masters, or from the inquiry bureau of the Shanghai North Station. Both foreign and Chinese food is served on the express and fast trains, and the Night Express carries a number of sleeping cars. Through tickets may be purchased at the Shanghai North Station, or from the tourist bureaux, for the trip from Shanghai to Peiping, connections between Nanking and Pukow, the southern terminal of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, being made by ferry-boat across the Yangtse-kiang. But this is all information that easily can be secured over the counter of any first class hotel in Shanghai, and having given a brief description of the background of the country with which this story will deal let us begin the imaginary journey through Kiangsu.

Kiangsu in April

Moving out from flat, dusty Shanghai, one soon emerges into a landscape which, if seen in any but the dreariest winter season, is nothing short of paradisal. For some distance the scene is one of level country, but about an hour away from the city low hills begin to break into the horizon and add to it the charm of fanciful irregularities. April it was when the authors made this trip; an April generous and gay, that "laughed its golden laughter." It is then that the country is at its best. Make this trip in April if you can! The green bounty of spring spreads out in a panorama of matchless delight. Numberless canals, fed from the waters of Soochow Creek, which the line follows as far as Soochow, cut up the fields in a crazy-quilt design and sometimes give to them the appearance almost of being a myriad of islands, pressed in close formation. High grain stalks bear their burdens with dignity; they are like great regiments of soldiers, holding fluttering lawn-colored banner in the languid air. Here all the soil seems to be utilized—except that inevitable corner of every field which is reserved for the burial ground. The fat mounds of raised earth which mark these coffin-residences, form an inseparable part of every Chinese vista. At first the land is mostly planted



Shanghai North Station.

in rice and wheat, though there is some kaolaing and millet and a few subsidiary grains, but as one nears Soochow, more and more space is seen to be allotted to mulberry trees. There are vegetable farms and many expansive orchards of plum and cherry trees, which, when in April bloom, fill the atmosphere with the fresh, wonderful fragrance of blossom time. The crops are copious, more so than in most parts of the world, for the earth of this region is extremely fertile. It is of geological interest to note that until a few thousand years ago there was no land here. It has been formed by enormous deposits of the Yangtse river, which is still adding to China's coastline at the rate of 23 square miles annually. Quinsan, about twenty-five miles inland from Shanghai, was a seacoast town comparatively recently.

Before entering Soochow, something should be known of its situation and history. Excepting Hangchow, it is perhaps the most celebrated holiday city of ancient China, and is is today one of the most popular resorts in the country. Its climate is considered by the Chinese to be highly salubrious; the scenery offered by the surrounding countryside has been the subject of sonnets and rhapsodies for centuries. Not even Hangchow is more famous for its fine silks and tapestries. But perhaps its greatest distinction is the beauty of Soochow women, to whom no end of paeans have been sung. So great is the prestige accorded to their attractions that the best Sing-Song girls throughout all of China, regardless of where they are born, claim to be native daughters of Soochow, and carefully study the colloquialisms of the dialect, in order to seal the effectiveness of their bluff.

Near the city are three great bodies of water. The Grand Canal here turns southward to flow for another two hundred miles and empty at last into Hangchow Bay. South of Soochow, a few miles, is the north shore of beautiful *Tai-hu*, one of the largest lakes in China, covering an area of 837 square miles. And not many minutes to the north thunders the tremendous volume of the Yangtse river. The city is about 55 miles from Shanghai, by rail, and nearly 80 miles by water, via Soochow Creek.

Entering Soochow

Merely a dip into an outline of the long and colorful history of Soochow is sufficient to give one a week's steady work; in the library of one of the mission schools is an *incomplete* chronicle of the town, which fills fifty-five healthy volumes. We do not pretend to know the contents of even one, but it is worth mentioning that Soochow is older than the memory of Confucius, having been a famous city as early as six hundred years Before Christ, during which period it was the capital of the Kingdom of Wu. Under the *Sui* Dynasty it received its present name, by which it has been known for more than 1500 years—a remarkably long time for a city to escape the renaming process which generally takes place following the birth of each new regime in China. It was opened to foreign trade in 1896, as a result of the Sino-Japanese War, trading privileges being granted to Japan and to other powers.

In approaching Soochow by rail, one proceeds for some distance beside the city wall, which is still well preserved and presents an interesting spectacle to the traveler who has entered China at Shanghai, for it probably will be the first that he has seen. Girdled by a moat, it has six gates, with a bridge for each. The wall forms a rectangle 2½ miles and 3½ miles from north to south.

At the station one sees much the same type of traveler as at Hangchow—tourists, week-enders from Shanghai, and

occasional pilgrims. But somehow the atmosphere of confidence and prosperity is not so impressive here as at "Hang." There is no doubt that Soochow is slowly waning, and its popularity is bound to continue to diminish, unless improvement and modernization of the city are soon begun. For the Chinese vacationists at last are beginning to demand "health" in a "health resort", and this, despite its fine climate, the walled town of Soochow, with its incredibly narrow and unclean streets, cannot offer at present.

However, the foreign visitor will not be greatly concerned with the more oppressive sights within the city, for the best that Soochow has, with one or two exceptions, is located outside the walls. The West Gate (*Tsang-men*) suburb, where are most of the better shops and foreign hotels, is about 3 miles from the railway station, and may be reached either by carriage, ricksha, or automobile, all at nominal fees. The road lies close to the city wall until within a few blocks of the settlement center.

The authors stayed at the Railway Hotel, a foreign hostelry operated very efficiently by Chinese. Its architecture is of the Chinese *yamen* style, and its low one and two-story buildings seem to ramble on indefinitely. Vine-canopied walks, that lead through fragrant rose gardens, join the various annexes, and there are numerous charming tea houses, and wide verandahs. Good foreign food is served at less than Shanghai prices, and the rooms of the hotel, spacious and airy, are furnished with foreign beds. Rates are reasonable: our room cost but $4 a day. If you are not fortunate enough to have in your party someone who speaks Chinese, it is best here to hire a guide. The hotel will furnish a competent one, and help you to make up your itinerary.

Rambling Outside Soochow's Walls

West Garden, or *Si-Yoen*, about two miles from the hotel, is worth a morning's visit, the Temple of the Four Gods of Heaven, adjacent to it, being one of the best patronized in China. There is a legend on one of the walls outside the garden compound which in itself is sufficient compensation for the trip. It is written like this:

See these fine fish!
in
The *pond* on *purpose* to *preserve* the
lives *of* fish
of
West Garden!

Only a Chinese could make such astonishing use of the English language.

Inside, one not only locates some of the fish in the lotus pond, but also discovers a couple of gargantuan turtles whose lives doubtless are being "preserved on purpose" with the same spirit of kindliness that watches over each tiny tadpole.

The West Garden Temple, and the Hall of the five hundred *Lo-han* are truly impressive. In the former the four immense figures of the principal gods of the Buddhistic heaven tower into the dim recesses of the high rafters of the building. The figures are about twenty-five feet high, and at their knees crouch lesser spirits, attendants to their whims. Rulers of the four corners of the earth, these gods are symbolized by the instruments of their power. One holds a Chinese zither, another an eighth-moon sword, the third a closed umbrella and in the arms of the fourth twines a green-eyed serpent. Standing beneath these great figures one somehow understands the awe in which they are held by their devout worshippers, who steadily stream in and out the temple, leaving whispered prayers, and smoldering joss behind them.

In the Hall of the *Lo-han* one comes face to face with all the gods of the beyond. There are more than five hundred images in this low roofed building, or so we were informed; we did not have the patience nor the temerity to count them. There is a soft constant throb in the aisles, of the beating of hollow wooden drums, the sound of muffled gongs, and the barely audible voice of the grey-garbed nuns, who move back and forth between the omnipotent figures, intoning prayers and replacing the sticks of joss in front of each diety. Occupying the central position in the first chamber is a ten foot idol from whose shoulders radiate more than five hundred arms—symbolical, no doubt, of something very important to the pious Buddhist. Wandering through these sacred cloisters of the gods we impiously reflected upon the prodigious patience and imagination of the men who had created them, and, American-like, upon how much more usefully the effort might have been expended in installing a sanitary plumbing system in the unutterable filth of parts of the walled city!

The "Leaning Pagoda" of Soochow

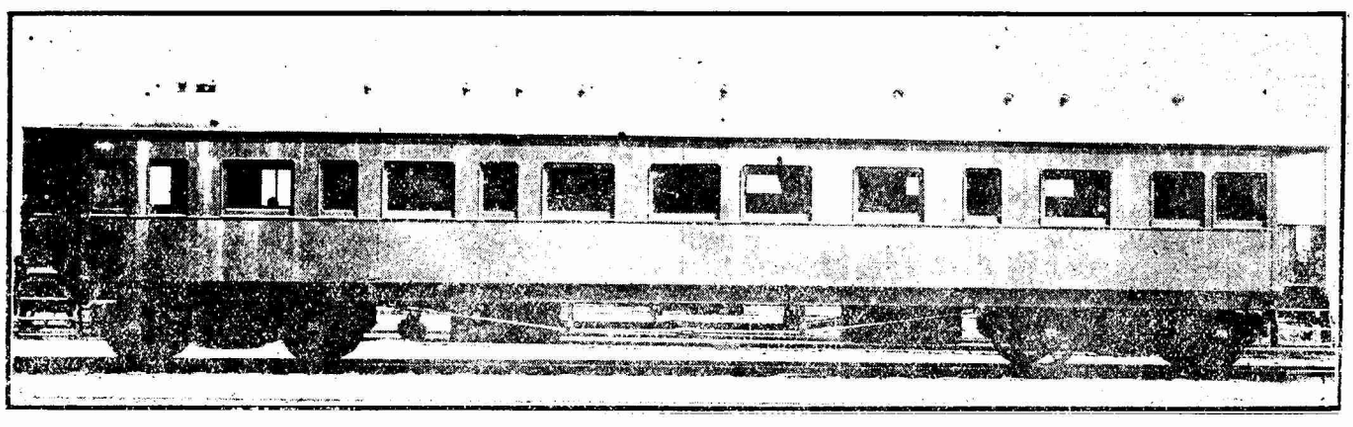
Almost as famous in China as the Pisa tower is in the West, is the Soochow's "leaning Pagoda of Tiger Hill.". From West Garden it is about twenty minutes ride by ricksha, and if you say *"Hau-chu-sheng"* to your *kumsha*-anticipating coolie, he will trot you there in about an hour, having taken all the possible twists and turns in order properly to impress you with the great distance of the journey. But unless you say the *"Hau-chu-sheng"* in just the correct inflection it is more than probable that he will not understand you at all, and you may end up at the Grand Canal, for which reason it is wise to have a guide.

In approaching the Tiger Hill Pagoda you go through several archways, and pass by an ancient wall, the water from which is said to be the purest in this region. Several hundred steps lead up to the eminence, and a conservative estimate of the number of bright-eyed, red-checked children who will attempt to sell you gayly decorated, hand-made fans, is ten to every fifty steps. You had best buy one early; it will save you no end of breath in combatting their aggressive sales tactics, and anyway the fans make inexpensive curios, at ten cents each. As is true of all hills of pilgrimage, the sides of this one are lined with peddlers of many sorts, selling bamboo canes, pared chestnut slices, sugar cane juice, and the dripping stalks of the sugar cane itself. Also there are a number of "bamboo restaurants"—the carried-on-the-shoulder, portable type—and there are photographers ensconced in most of the "Eighteen Magnificent Spots" on the summit, prepared to produce finished portraits of you at one dollar each.

Of the pagoda itself not everything remains. The cornices have mostly dropped off, and the whole structure is suffering from long disrepair. It leans at about a fifteen degree angle to the northwest, and is gradually slipping more. But the Chinese do not worry about it; it is a phenomenon of several hundred years standing to them and they doubtless feel that it will crumble to dust long ere it tumbles from position.

Soldiers Barracked in Temple

In a temple just below the pagoda we ran into an encampment of Nationalist soldiers, who temporarily had taken over the idols' menage and were using it for barracks. Later, when



One of the Comfortable Saloon Cars of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, this particular Car being 68-feet Long with a Carrying Capacity of Sixteen Passengers.

SOOCHOW: ANCIENT, SCENIC AND CELEBRATED

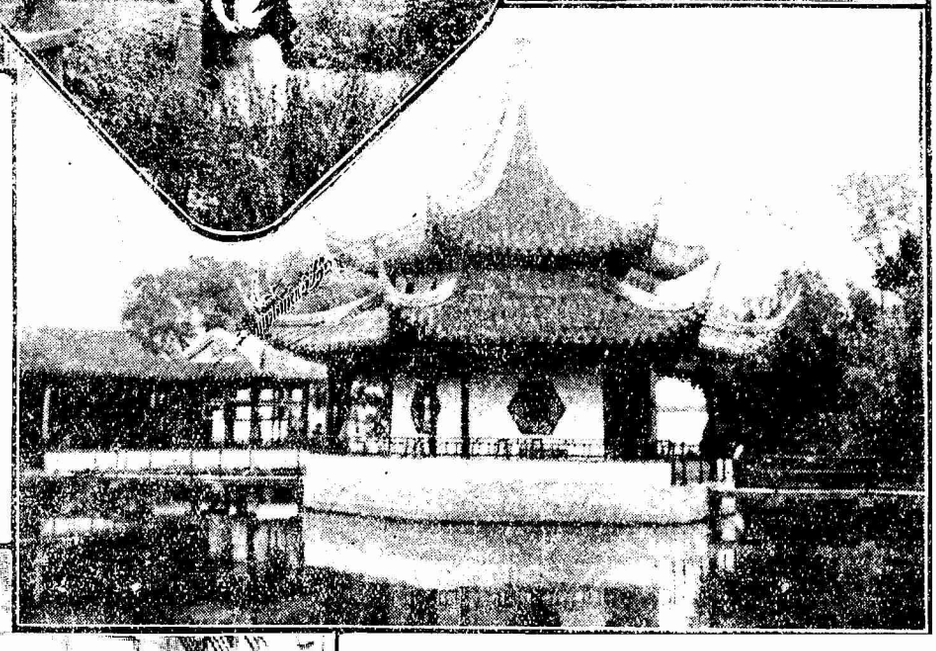
Left.—"And in this city," wrote Marco Polo, the famous Venetian wanderer, "you must know that there are 6,000 bridges and all of them of stone." This is one of the surviving arches, being the *Feng Chiao*, spanning a canal that idles through present-day Soochow.

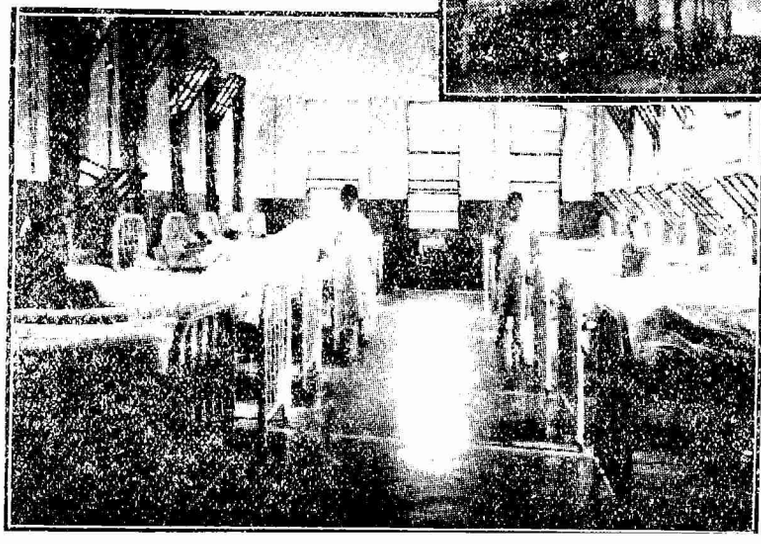
Below.—"Perhaps Soochow's greatest distinction is the beauty of her women, to whom no end of paens have been sung by Chinese and foreign bards. Here are two schoolgirls, who well puhold the local tradition.

Above.—Almost as famous in China as the Pisa Tower is in the west is this "Leaning Pagoda of Tiger Hill," said to be more than 1,000 years old.

Right.—A tea house in West Garden Lake, or *Si Yoen Hu*. It has many varieties of fish, being a kind of piscatorial sanctum, for the compound walls outside bear this legend:

See these fine fish!
In the pond on purpose to preserve
the lives of fish!





Left.—Soochow's only hospital is always crowded to capacity. This is a photo of the tubercular ward. The hospital is located in the grounds of Soochow University and accommodates 85 patients. Dr. Snell, veteran American missionary surgeon, is head of the hospital staff.

we went to visit the *Lu Yoen*, an old mandarin garden renowned throughout all China, we met more of them, but here for a different purpose. The *Lu-Yoen*, although a private garden owned by the Sheng estate, wealthy Chinese heirs in Shanghai, formerly was open to the public, at a small admission fee. Now it is sealed, having been confiscated by the government, but it is expected that as soon as the litigations of the Nationalists vs. the Sheng estates have been settled, it will be available again to tourists. Travelers should by all means attempt to see it, for it contains some of the finest rockeries, flowers, herbs, and antiques in pottery and Chinese prints, that can be found.

If one has time enough to permit a day or two of outings on the canals with which Soochow abounds, several engaging objectives offer themselves. House boats, of varying size, may be hired for from $3 to $25 a day, and two-men sampans, awning-spanned, can be secured for about $2 a day. The trip to *Ling-yen-san*, about a half day's journey from the railway station, near where boats may by rented, is perhaps the most pleasant. *Ling-yen* is a small hill, on the summit of which is a spot much revered by "young men in love", for it was here that an historic beauty, *Si-sz*, of the court of the King of *Yueh*, once played a golden harp so sweetly that all the orioles of the mountain are reputed to have been hushed for one year afterward, so great was their admiration for the young woman's talent. Half way up the hill is a temple and on the slope also are two smooth lakes of a lapus lazuli hue. From the brow of *Leng-yen-shan* one can get a wonderful glimpse of Lake Tai-hu, which spreads out like a great sheet of purple brocade, folding in between the range of hills as far as one can see.

Venturing Inside the Walls

You should not, of course, leave this vicinity without seeing something of the inside of the city itself. Despite its narrow streets and the depressing influence they invariably exert upon the stranger, there are a number of charming gardens, and two groups of temples especially worth visiting. Carriages and motor cars are out of the question when one considers a conveyance for the walled-city tour. It is best to secure a ricksha, though these do not promise much comfort, when dragged over the cobbled, rough streets; some prefer to do their sightseeing by chair, or *palanquin*. These latter may be hired, with three coolies for the shafts, at $3 a day, plus "chow money", which amounts to about sixty cents.

Relieving the sight of sordid alleyways and the miserable hovels that line them, are the frequent canals, over which arch sometimes surprisingly well built bridges, of sudden beauty. In the main streets of the city are bazaars and shops, many of them specializing in Soochow silk, than which there is none better. Soochow is well within the region most richly productive of this precious fabric, a region which might roughly be marked by an area within, and fifty miles outside, the triangle formed by the cities of Soochow, Wusih and Hangchow. Although Soochow at one time led the triumvirate, it now has somewhat declined, the more progressive cities of Wusih and Hangchow having forged ahead. Still, the finest grade of silk is plentifully available in the city.

Near the grounds of the Buddhist Temple *Yuen-miao-kuo*, which is approximately in the center of the city, you can see the busiest life in Soochow. The main temple is very ancient, having been founded in the *Tang* Period. Well kept and endowed with numerous newly lacquered idols, it represents one of the most virile strongholds of the Indian religion in China. Numerous large buildings surround it, and they are all well patronized; an easy hour can be spent in exploring these chambers of idolatry. More entertaining to many, though, will be the scenes of bustle and enterprise in the streets just outside.

Soochow University

There are several other notable temples, most prominent of which is one dedicated to Confucius, famous for its architectural verity. It is greatly enhanced by its magnificent setting in a pungent arbor of tall stately trees. But if your time is limited, you must pass by these for there is something beyond, in the compound of the *Tien-tz-tong*, which you should not miss. Within it is contained the campus and grounds, including church, hospital, schools and residences, of Soochow University, one of the best co-educational institutions in China. Originally a missionary-administered school, it is now almost entirely under the control of the National Government. The green of its splendid lawns, and the familiar nineteenth century architecture of its ivy-clothed, typical old-style American college buildings, greet one as friend, if one happens to be from the New World, where such a setting has goodness and meaning.

A full college course is offered here and the curriculum and administration are model ones in China. Science buildings, equipped with modern apparatus, physics laboratories, gymnasiums, play fields, and even an outdoor tiled swimming pool (not yet completed) are inclosed within the compound. An expensive new hospital, the only one in Soochow, is also located on the grounds. The latter has been made possible largely through the efforts of Dr. Snell and Dr. Park, veteran American missionaries in Soochow. Built to accommodate 85 patients, the hospital and equipment cost approximately $460,000.

A matter of interest in connection with Soochow Hospital is the fact that its facade is made entirely of Imperial Brick. Dr. Snell tells the story of how that brick was secured. In ancient times there was a famous kiln in Soochow, which made tiles of so smooth a texture that they were selected by an Emperor in the Manchu Dynasty to be used exclusively for buildings of his palace grounds. From then on no other person was permitted to use this tiling. After the revolution the kiln went out of existence, but it happened to have on hand at the time a number of brick that had been made for the Peking monarch. When the hospital was built these were secured from the old kiln, and as it was the only remaining supply in the country, the hospital is today the single building in China other than the Forbidden City, which has an Imperial front.

As might be expected, the most important industry in Soochow is the reeling of silk. There are a number of modern filatures, and the weaving of plain brocade, patterned brocade and silk gauze, by hand, occupies about 4,000 looms. Embroidery of an excellent workmanship also is produced in large quantities. About 1500 tons of silk fabrics are estimated as the monthly output of Soochow.

There are about 20 well-established furniture factories in the city which manufacture both Chinese and foreign products; their annual business runs into high figures. Other enterprises flourishing here are the making of fans, pottery, lacquer ware, simple iron and steel articles, and some small printing and publishing houses.

The people of Soochow always have been noted for their talent as traders and their manufactures have been much prized. Their talent as craftsmen won the praise of Marco Polo, when he visited the city in the thirteenth century. He wrote of Soochow, which he called *Suju:*

"The city is passing great, and has a circuit of some 60 miles; it hath merchants of great wealth and an incalculable number of people. Indeed, if the men of this city and of the rest of *Manzai* had but the spirit of soldiers they would conquer the world; but they are no soldiers at all, only accomplished traders and most skilful craftsmen. There are also in this city many philosophers and leeches, and diligent students of nature.

"And you must know that in this city there are 6,000 bridges, all of stone, and so lofty that a galley, or even two galleys at once, could pass underneath one of them.

"In the mountains belonging to this city, rhubarb and ginger grow in great abundance; insomuch that you may get some 40 pounds of excellent fresh ginger for a Venice groat. And the city has sixteen other great trading cities under its rule."

Industrial Wusih

Regretfully moving away from Soochow, after a little more than an hour's ride the traveler finds himself nearing the city of Wusih, the fastest-growing all-Chinese industrial community in the country. Giant smoke-stacks loom up on the skyline, offering a curious contrast with the pagodas further back on the hills, symbols of a vanishing era of pre-industrialism. Here is an active city, wide-awake and progressive, and first evidences of its aggressiveness are to be seen on the station platform, in the numerous "advance agents" representing various hotels. These men press their cards upon you, cards that describe in superlative terms the merits of the "Washington," or the "Railway," or the "New World," hotels which offer good accommodations for the foreign as well as Chinese traveler.

Wusih has had a truly remarkable growth, having increased in population from a little more than 100,000 before the World War, to a city of more than half a million today. Most of the newer residents have been attracted by the abundant need for labor in the scores of factories that have sprung up within the last two decades. At no place on the entire line are the results of better transportation facilities made available by the railway so clearly shown. Wusih probably has prospered more than any other city because of them. Many foreigners who sit stolidly in Shanghai, making

faces at the rest of the country, and belittling its possibilities, would find a corrective for their astigmatism if they were to stop off only for a few hours in this "Manchester of China." Perhaps they would return, too, with a soberer outlook on the future of a Shanghai that may be forced to compete on sterner terms with such ideally located interior cities as Wusih. Those doubters who say that the Chinese cannot run a machine without foreign supervision—take them to Wusih, and let them see the huge cotton mills, equipped with modern American machinery and operated with an efficiency that is netting their owners heavy extra dividends each year! Those others who declare the Chinese cannot successfully organize and cooperate in the management of a large industrial undertaking—let them visit the flour mills of this city, which use 350,000,000 pounds of wheat to meet their annual production requirements! And still others, dubious Thomases who think that no Chinese owned and managed industry based on modern lines can compete sucessfully with foreign enterprise—have them make note that the total volume of business done by Wusih silk and cotton manufacturers in normal years exceeds 22,000,000 taels, and that all of these products are sold in business rivalry with foreign-manufactured goods of Shanghai!

Wusih is situated about 80 miles from Shanghai by rail, and about 113 miles from Nanking. A short distance from the city is the shore of Lake *Tai-hu*, and nearby flows the Grand Canal, linking up with all the major waterways giving exit to the sea. Thus communications are excellent, and competition between them has driven freight rates down to a minimum. Lying in the center of a district that produces the finest rice and wheat in the country, with a climate peculiarly adapted to the weaving industries, and with rich, low land that nourishes the ubiquitous planting of mulberry trees and thus stimulates increased attention to sericulture, Wusih also has the two most important essentials of an industrial city: abundance of raw material and cheap labor. Malcontents are few. Capital, for these reasons, is plentiful. Chinese from all parts of the world are anxious to invest in the industrial future of the city to which they proudly point as China's greatest achievement in modernization.

A Variety of Industry

Most of the industrialization here has taken place since the revolution—within the last two decades. Before 1912 Wusih was an unassuming trading mart, where the chief items of exchange were rice and raw silk. A few small mills were operating but none of them on a really modern scale. Today the establishments equipped with scientific machinery include the following: 9 cotton mills; 18 textile weaving plants; 45 silk filatures; 5 flour mills; 10 wood oil factories; 1 satin factory; 1 rice mill; 5 soap factories; 2 manufacturers of prepared foodstuffs; 2 distilleries; 1 paper factory; 5 knitting mills (hosiery); and 1 bean oil factory. In addition to these, there are numbers of smaller industries, represented by enterprises operating on limited capital, such as printing and publishing houses, brick and tile kilns, cement factories, ice-factories and embroidery establishments. Several electric light and power plants, go-downs, a number of large wholesale grain stores and a modern telephone exchange are further evidences of the advancement of the city.

Probably all the industries of Wusih engage over 100,000 workers; for the silk filatures alone more then 20,000 operatives are required. Although latest figures are not available it is probable that the total volume of busines done by the latter now exceeds Taels 15,000,000 annually. The value of the cocoon crop used in silk manufactures is in excess of Taels 2,000,000 a year, while the total amount of raw cotton annually consumed by Wusih's factories is about 50,000,000 pounds, most of it being domestic, although some fairly large quantities are imported from America.

All this discussion of industrialism may not sound very interesting to the traveler who is trying to escape from the so-called "materialism" which factories and big business have come to symbolize in the West, but the more discerning will perceive that in this instance these smoke-exhaling chimneys and their canal girdled buildings represent something egregiously important. This is New China. This is something dynamic at last, a moving force; something that China's Occidental critics have long been demanding. In such developments as this lies the high hope of the future. Will China be able to industrialize, and advance with the western world? Why, Wusih is the answer—of course she will!

Gratifying indeed are other signs of progress, per haps more important than modern factories, but actually coming as a result of them. These are the popular educational facilities, the splendid parks and gardens, the wide streets, the clean, beautiful homes of the suburbs, and the well-paved roads leading out to them.

A Chinese Industrial Genius

Wusih is the home of more wealthy manufacturers than any other city in China. Most of them are highly educated, enlightened men: philanthropists and scholars and philosophers as well as capable business executives. Notable among them is Yung Tsung-chin who, with his brother, owns the *Hsun Hsing* Cotton Mill, which employs 5,000 workers and produces daily 63,000 pounds of *lambu* cloth—the material best recognized as the blue work garments worn by coolie laborers all over the country. He also owns a flour mill in this city, which produces about 100,000 pounds of flonr daily. But Mr. Yung's Wusih holdings are only a part of a great chain; altogether in China his interests include 12 flour mills and 7 cotton mills, besides important participation in several other industries. Beginning with a small factory and very limited capital more than 30 years ago, he has gradually added to his successes, until at present he is undoubtedly the wealthiest business man in China. It is interesting to note that all his lifetime has been spent in this country, that he does not speak a foreign language and that his Chinese education alone, and his keen business intellect, have been the basis for his really remarkable achievements.

The traveler would profit from making arrangements to visit one of Mr. Yung's Wusih factories. He will get a courteous reception if he has made known his wishes in advance, and it is just possible that he may encounter Mr. Yung, who may be in an amiable, expansive mood, as he was on the afternoon we visited the *Hsun Hsing* Cotton Mill. Then you will learn from him something of Wusih; his faith in the greatness of his native town is unbounded. But you may not hear very much about the man and his work, and unless you mention it, he may not even think to tell you about *Mei-Yoen*, one of the most interesting and celebrated gardens in all Cathay. For *Mei-Yoen* (Plum Garden) is his effort, his creation, and as is true of all really great men, Mr. Yung is extremely modest. It was only through others that we learned of his ubiquitous philanthropy: of the schools he had built for his workers, of the hospitals and recreation grounds—and of *Mei-Yoen*.

After we had plied him with questions about the latter, Mr. Yung volunteered to drive us out—it is a fifteen minutes trip over a fine, paved road, through a country of generous fecundity. On the way you pass by two long, many windowed white buildings, set in the middle of a perfect carpet of green. Mr. Yung explained that they were sericulture experimental stations. One of them is supported by the manufacturers of Wusih; the other is a provincial depot. Here the silk worms are reared in their first two "ages", later to be sold to the farmers at a nominal fee. Everything possible is being done by them to increase the standard of the silk produced in this territory. They are furnishing the farmers with better silk worms and teaching them how to grow a richer-leaved mulberry tree. Lecturers from these stations go out into the rural districts, supplied with charts and literature, and the best variety of silk worms, and do educational work with the sericulturists.

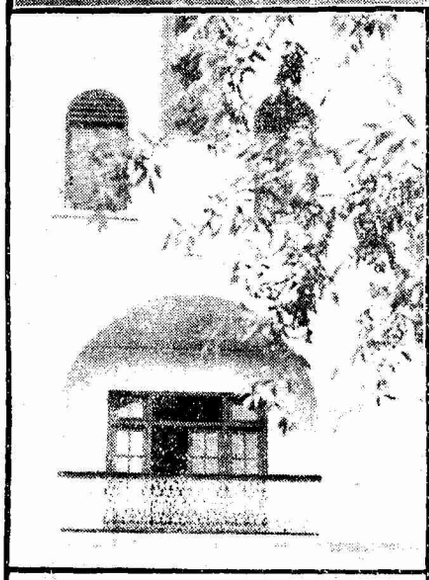
Idyllic Mei-Yoen

Mei-Yoen is on the shore of *Tai-hu*, and as you near the garden cool lake breezes sweep in across the rustling fields of young grain. Beyond, a girdle of hills stretches into infinity; smoke stacks and whirring machines are forgotten as one slowly becomes enveloped in this dream-setting. A temple or two on the crest of some sharp inclines, a white villa perched at the end of a mountain road, and then a necklace of alabaster farm cottages, until one thinks it is like no other place in the world...

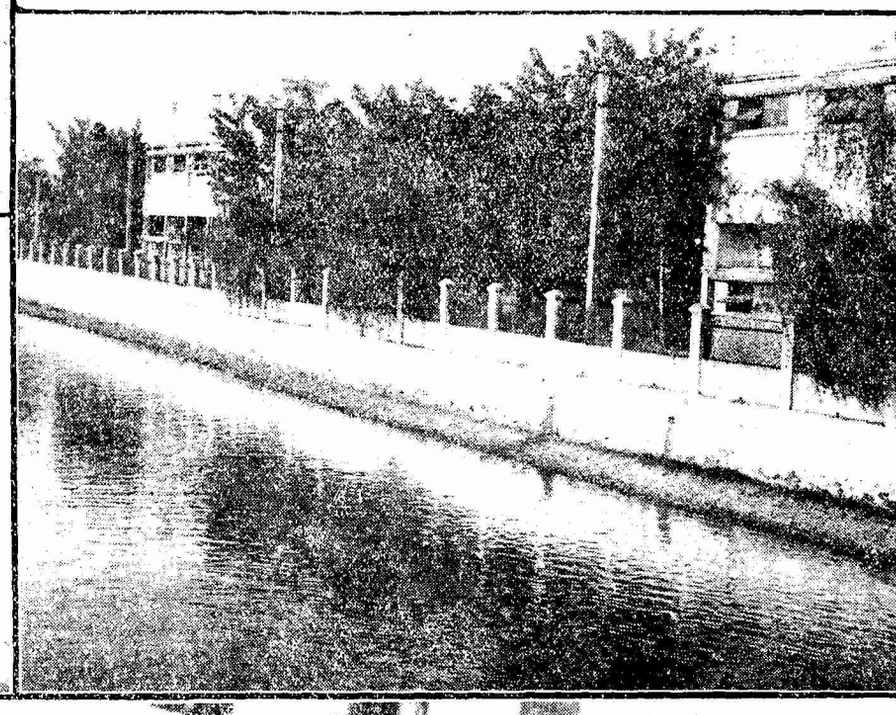
You miss the familiar salute of a towering pagoda if you are looking for signs of *Mei-Yoen* as you approach. This is a modern garden, and it owns few ties with religion. It is built on the sides of a hill about 500 feet high; altogether the grounds cover 200 acres. Mr. Yung has called it a "Plum Garden", and there are more trees of that variety than any other. But patterned upon the slopes are fruit-producers from almost every land. There are pomegranates, wild cherry and domestic; Jonathan apple and Ben Davis; white grapes and the deep-stained purple; southern catalpa, English walnut and hickory, sugar maple and the dark substantial greens of the northern fir and pine, hemlock and balsaam. Roses, the small-budded rambling variety, riot over the arbored stone pathways. And their comelier relatives, in heavy crimsons and blanched mooncolors, bloom in quieter, more secluded nooks. The divien scent of jasmine floods the air with an intoxicating odor

IN WUSIH, "THE MOST PROGRESSIVE CITY OF KIANGSU"

Left. "Manchester of the Orient." In approaching Wusih, giant smokestacks loom on the horizon—evidences of the industrialism that has made this city the fastest-growing city along the Shanghai-Nanking Ralway

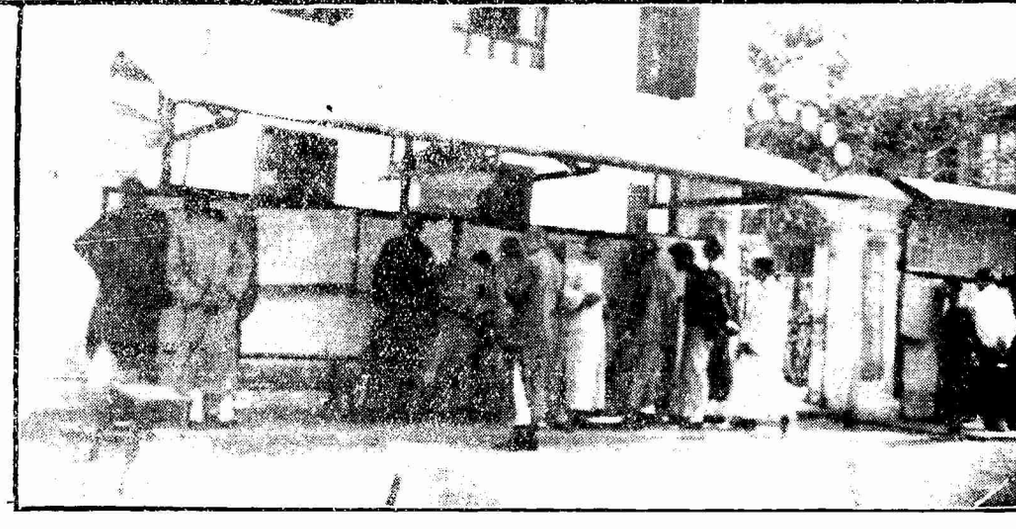


Below. Not a Summer Palace, but the *Hsun Hsing* Cotton Mill, whose operatives number more than 5,000 and whose daily output exceeds 63,000 pounds of cloth. Thoroughly modern and sanitary, it offers factory work under ideal conditions.



Above. Public Library, containing more than 50,000 volumes, housed in a fine two-storey building and open every day in the year. The librarian posed for this photo with Mr. S. Y. Hu (right) one of the authors of this article.

Right. News for nothing! This daily display attracts hundreds to the Popular Education Bureau Library and Museum.



and there are pools of lotus flowers banked by ferns that clamber round the roots of snowball bushes and young geranium, bridal wreath and blush honeysuckle. But always roses, roses, and the endless procession of plum trees.

Half-way up the hill is a tea garden, and here the visitor may rest beneath a great green canopy of nature, and look out over the wide expanse of Lake *Tai-hu*, while he sips orange pekoe or jasmine tea. A curving line of purple mist marks the distant hills that make a cradle for the island-studded blue water. Hung on a stone ledge near the summit of *Mei-Yoen* is a mountain inn, that accommodates about 25 guests. Visitors to *Tai-hu*, or weary manufacturers seeking an escape from the hum of their factories, can come out here and gaze across the quietude of the lake, and rest in an infinity of peace. Near to it is the single residence of the hill; a summer home of the Yungs. The summit of *Mei-Yoen* has been leveled off and a cement tennis court, enclosed by a low rock ramp, has here been built. There are several other buildings in the garden; one of them is a school that will accommodate twenty Chinese scholars, who wish to pursue special studies.

The garden must have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars already, and it is still incomplete. Workers swarm the hill, laying new walks, planting newly imported herbs from far lands and adding the finishing touches to a spectacle of landscape gardening as magnificent as one can find anywhere in the west. All this has been given by one man to his townsmen, to the people who helped him to success. It is a bit of altruism that warms the heart, a generous gesture that gives one new faith in the Chinese.

But you have not seen all when you have visited *Mei-Yoen*. The bidding lake invites you for a cruise, and going down a few *li* toward the shores, through a marshland canal winding picturesquely beneath narrow lacquer bridges, you come to a launch mooring. Here a motor boat will take you across to the island of *Wen Tu Chu*, a twenty minutes trip that costs you but thirty cents. Moving out you pass through minature forests of water grass, and finally emerge on the gently undulating waters of the open lake. Thereafter you pass a number of small islets, such as *Hsao Chi*, or "Small Chicken Island", and its larger edition in *Ta chi*, "Big Chicken Island." Another is called the "Three Mountains Island", because of three distinct knolls that give it form, and there is one a little more distant which is known as *Ma Shan*, or "Horse Mountain."

Wen Tu Chu, which means "Isolated Island", is fairly large, and supports several small farms on the less picturesque end, but near the boat landing all is made into one wide garden. Here too, are fruit trees, and vineyards, and cloistered shrines inclosed in fanciful combinations of rocks and vegetation. On one end of the park promontory is a doll-like tea house, set high above the wave-washed beach directly below. Here we ate some of the most delicious Chinese noodles that have been made since the kitchen gods started to function. They are a noteworthy dish here, and the visitor who comes to *Wen Tu Chu* without sampling them omits one of the more important features of the trip.

Mud-men Factories

In returning to the city from *Tai-hu* one ought to stop off at one of the interesting "mud-men factories", there to watch the process of a curious industry that has identified itself with Wusih. One does not have to digress from the main road; there is a factory about half-way between *Mei Yoen* and the city, and one's chauffeur knows of it.

All manner of fascinating little images are turned out of the molds of these factories: classical mandarins, high chiefs and military men of historic significance; important generals of the Nationalist revolution; famous beauties from the courts of the past; Sun Yat-sens and Chiang Kai-sheks. The material used is a clay procured in the neighborhood of Wusih. Poured into the casts, it is allowed to form and then removed baked. Afterward it is painted and countenanced, and often clothed in silks and brocades, some of the representatives of vanished royal days appearing in full regalia, with plush pom-pom headresses and flowing robes, and frequently set on a placque with a dozen or more comely concubines, attired with appropriate richness.

Back in the city, if you have a few minutes before train time, they can be well invested in a visit to the Popular Education Building, the Public Park and the Public Library Building all of which are located in the same vicinity. In front of the first you will see long bulletin boards, onto which are fastened the day's newspapers, and around them clusters of peasants and coolie laborers reading, very often with the help of one or two of the more erudite in the crowd. Beyond the news board is the Popular Education Bureau, where daily classes in reading and writing are conducted for the poorer people, at the outrageous tuition fee of three coppers! The building is also used for a sort of museum of an educational nature, attempting to show the variety and form of life, and some of the reasons for the pains and aches and diseases to which the human body is subjected. However, this is conducted in involuntary competition with a side-show which operates across the street, equipped with a number of first-class bally-hoers, crying the incredibilities of the fat lady, the skinny man, the midgets and the armless wonder. Equally disconcerting is the constant rumble of the trap and bass drums which perform at another stand, in front of a movie theatre, for similar purposes of attracting trade.

Wusih's library is one of the best public institutions of its kind in the entire country. A fine two story building, it contains more than 50,000 volumes in Chinese, and a number of the classics of foreign languages, as well as a file of the current newspapers and periodicals in English as well as Chinese. There is also a juvenile department, where simple stories and picture books are provided for the children by a matron who thus opens for them the first shutters leading into the chamber of learning. It is all very encouraging.

You will leave Wusih with a light heart, in which has been born a new feeling of confidence and of hope. Do not forget it when you are faced with the more depressing scenes of ignorance and helplessness that are bound to greet you further on in your travels through less enlightened districts of China. We do not mean to imply that Wusih has attained perfection; there is misery here, and the blank wall of impotence also, but if present progress continues, even the more or less isolated instances of this will have disappeared. In Wusih, we repeat, is the concrete evidence of the dawning of New China.

Ancient Changchow

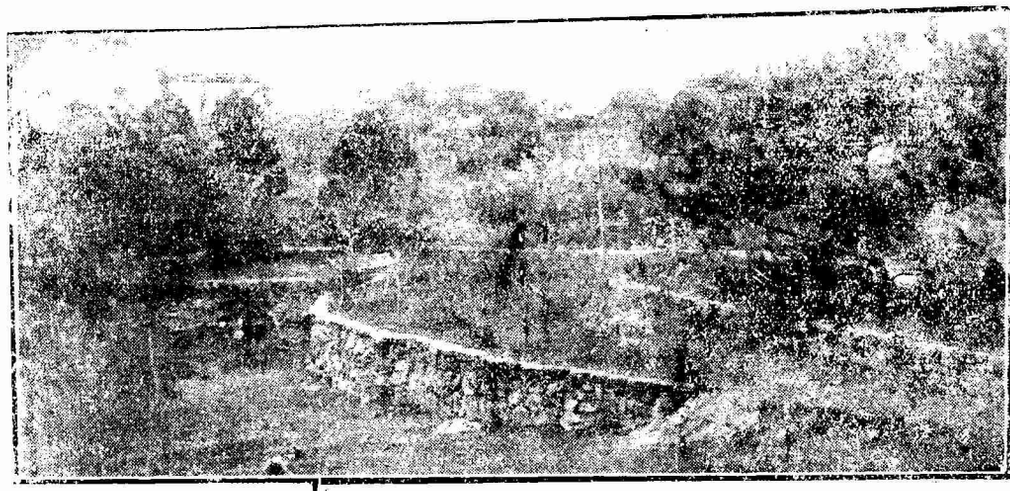
Proceeding northward, you pass through Changchow, an ancient city, which has lately developed surprising signs of modernity, doubtless influenced by the example of its not distant neighbor which we have just described. It is on the Grand Canal also, and its communications are equally as good as those of Wusih. Scenes of the business of junk traffic on the Canal may be observed here, for this is the mooring place for many of the timber-craft that drift down from Kiangsi. The products are much the same as those of other towns along the line: mainly silk, wheat and rice. According to the most recent figures available, the cocoons annually exported exceed taels 5,000,000 in value.

As you move on toward Chinkiang, which is 42 miles from Nanking, the country grows noticeably hillier, and the canals seem to become more numerous, lacing and interlocking in bewildering dilineations. Mulberry trees still climb the slopes, however, and the unending rice and wheat fields form a shoreless sea. Shortly before the train enters Chinkiang station it passes through a long tunnel which is reported to have cost $4,000,000. It is cut largely through a solid rock hill and represents a difficult engineering accomplishment.

Situated on the south bank of the Yangtse, Chinkiang is one of the greatest inland ports in China, its annual imports and exports in normal years amounting to more than Taels 30,000,000. Just south of the town the Grand Canal flows into the river, a fact which of course has long contributed to the prosperity of this city. Thus it has traffic streaming into it from three major channels—the railway, the Yangtse, and the Grand Canal. Enclosed by twin walls, it has a population of over 250,000, most of which is in some way connected with the shipping industry, the most important of the city.

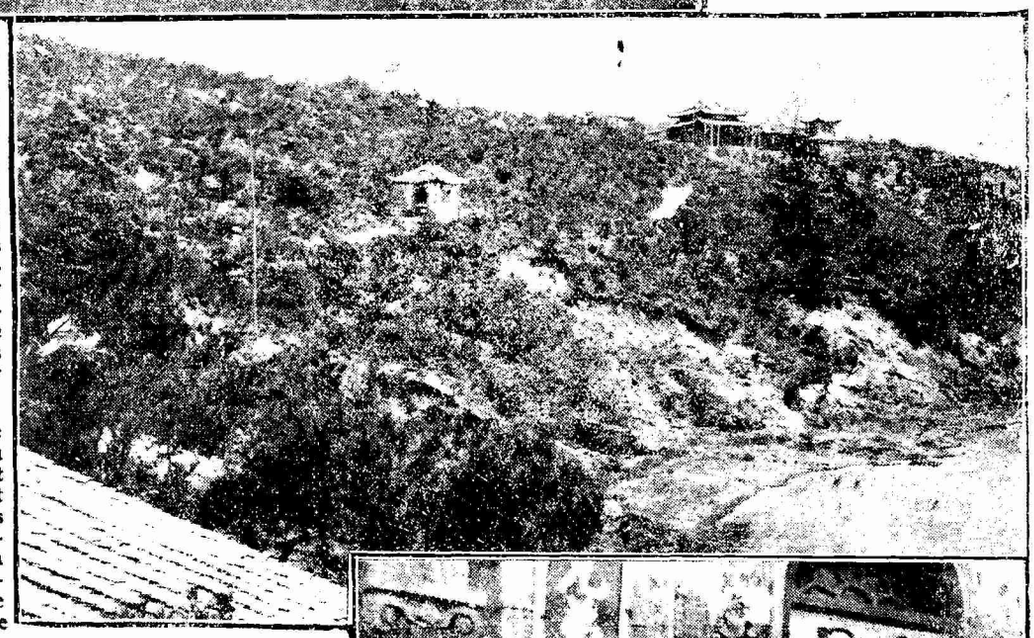
Backward Chinkiang

It is interesting to contrast the character of Chinkiang and Wusih, and to seek an explanation for what at first appears an enigma. In many ways Chinkiang is the most conservative city along the entire valley, yet there is every reason that it should be the most modern and progressive. It has the best direct communications and there is no doubt that foreigners attempted to influence Chinkiang before they pentrated to any of the off-river cities. And yet it is backward, its growth retarded. Since the Nationalists came into power they have installed new officials, bent on introducing improvements, but they are meeting with that most heartbreaking of all opposition: indifference. Although it has been a busy and vital port for centuries, its bund is among the poorest to be seen along the Yangtse—low mud banks, and an irregular, narrow, poorly paved, waterfront street. There does not appear to be a single concrete pier, or any permanent provision for docking



Left. In *Mei-Yoen* Garden, an attractive recreation park built for his employees by one of Wusih's philanthropic manufacturers.

Below. Wen Tu Chu (Isolated Island) set like an emerald in Lake *Tai-Hu* near Wusih. On it is a doll-like tea house, that serves the most delicious Chinese noodles made since the kitchen gods began to function.



even the lighter craft that swarm on the wide muddy levels, refuse-strewn and odious, in front of the town. But when we crossed over to the opposite side of the river, on the journey to Yangchow, we noticed men filling in some parts of the banks, so it is possible that the new officials have succeeded at last in extending the bund, and they may even have plans for building concrete walks to replace the precarious plank bridges one must use to reach the river boats.

Since Nanking became the National capital, the Kiangsu provincial seat of government has been in Chinkiang, and if it remains here the influence is bound to result in some betterments, though it will require a long siege against the rock-walled conservatism and the old-fashioned traditions of the town.

From the waterfront you can see the white-walled hospital of the China Inland Mission, perched high upon a beautiful hill in the western part of the city. On the same eminence are located the British and French consulates. Chinkiang is an ancient city, its history stretching back into the legendary days of the Five Emperors, considerably before the birth of Christ. No relics of those times survive, but there are numerous reminders of days when Chinkiang was known as *Jun-chow*, under the *Sui* Dynasty, about six hundred years after Christ. Most interesting of the classical temples are *Kan-lu-sz*, and *Chin-shan-sz*, the latter of which boasts a magnificent pagoda.

Perhaps one of the reasons for Chinkiang's comparative backwardness is its slow recovery from the devastations of the Taiping rebels, and before them, the drubbing administered by the British fleet, during the Opium War of 1842. Typical of the results of all their conquests, the Taipings destroyed practically the entire city, burning the buildings and ancient temples, and massacring the inhabitants. It was a terrific blow and even today the city is crippled as a result of it.

In midstream, a few miles down from Chinkiang, is a famous Buddhist beauty spot which also suffered terribly at the hands of the Taipings. This the foreigners know as "Golden Island." In Marco Polo's Travels, it is mentioned as follows:

"Just opposite to the city of *Caiju*, in the middle of the river there stands a rocky island on which there is an idol-monastery, containing some 200 idolatrous friars, and a vast number of idols. And this Abbey holds supremacy over a number of other idol-monasteries, just as the archbishop's *see* among the Christians."

The monastery once contained some of the most sacred books in China, a Buddhist Library having long been extant here. But this was destroyed, along with all the temples,

Above, Drumming up interest in the local cinema offering, Wusih.

IN MARCO POLO'S YANGCHOW

Above. **On Lake *Su Si-hu*. In the distance is the "Five Pavilion Bridge," of which time has taken its toll, only three of the original five pavilions remaining.**

Left. **A curious relic on *Su Si-hu*. This "Wine jar" pagoda is said to be 1,000 years old and its totally alien architecture indicates it was built during a period of foreign influence. Local historians believe it was erected by the "Alans", an invading tribe from mid-Asia, whom Messr. Polo mentions as once having ruled here.**

Below. **South Gate of Yangchow, where Marco Polo reigned as Governor-General under Kublai Khan for three years. The city is across the Yangtse from Chinkiang, which is reached by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.**

and kindred of the friars whom Polo mentioned, by the Taipings, in 1860. Many of the temples have been rebuilt, however, in a more beautiful profusion than ever, and Golden Island is today a lovely haven, most favored by excursionists. Many have been inspired to poetry by the rapturous view it offers, but none excelled the emotional expressiveness of the Emperor Kuang-Hsi, whose muse was particularly active when he visited this spot.

Where Marco Polo Governed

From Chinkiang we took a motor launch, operated as a part of the regular government ferry service connecting that city with the northern terminal of a bus route functioning between the river and Yangchow. The latter, one of the most feted of all pleasure cities of China, as we have mentioned, is of special import to westerners, because it is in this city that Marco Polo is said to have ruled three years as Governor-General. As we sped along over a wide, smooth highway, that skirted through even fields that were like well tended gardens, we asked ourselves what Polo would think of the change that motor transportation has made in his province today. Where he spent days idling by houseboat and river barge, we now speed along in a few hours, by the bus that is becoming such a familiar sight on the Kiangsu landscape. Certain it is that our mode of travel was not as comfortable as Polo's, but the greater velocity with which we moved is a matter of importance with the Chinese, to whom, despite numerous assertions to the contrary by Occidental observers, time has a great meaning.

Unfortunately there are few facts contained in Chinese histories regarding Marco Polo's government at Yangchow. Dr. A. C. Ansell, an American missionary in that city, who has made a special study of Polo's rambles in China, is said to have in his possession an ancient plaque, bought in a Yangchow pawn shop, and embossed with the bust of Marco Polo. On the back it bears calligraphy sufficiently decipherable to indicate that the face represented is Marco Polo. It is said to bear a striking resemblance to portraits of him. We made a visit to the American mission, in search of Dr. Ansell, but learned with disappointment that he had left the city at the time of the communistic uprising in 1927. Another American missionary, Mr. Forster, said Dr. Ansell's belief was that Polo must have got into disfavor with the townspeople, and been forced to resign his post with the Khan. Following this the Chinese historians may have deleted records of him in the town chronicle, as his name appears only a few times, and seldom is his career or position touched upon. Polo's stay in Yangchow must have been between the years 1282 and 1287, according to his translators, who give ample evidence that such a period would correspond with his own account. At the time Marco Polo resided in Yangchow, it was the chief city in a large and wealthy district of the lower Yangtse valley. In those times an illustrious watering place it was said that if a man entered it, so overcome would he be by the gaiety and luxuriousness of his surroundings that he would not leave until he had spent his last cent. As Marco Polo saw it:

"A very great and noble city is *Yanju*, which has seven and twenty other cities of great wealth under its administration so that this *Yanju* is, you see, a city of great importance. It is the seat of one of the Great Khan's Twelve Barons, for it has been chosen to be one of the Twelve *Sings*. The people are idolaters, and use paper money and are subjects of the Great Khan. And Messer Marco Polo himself,

of whom this book speaks, did govern this city for three full years, by order of the Great Khan. The people live by trade and manufactures, for a great amount of harness for knights and men-at-arms is made here. And in this city and the neighborhood a great number of troops are stationed by the Khan's orders."

"Slender West Lake"

Yangchow is still a magnet for many Chinese on holiday; they go there mostly to barge on *Su Si-hu*, or "Slender West Lake." At its start, near the North Gate of the archaic city wall, it is little more than a canal, merging with the moat that embraces the archaic city wall. Here you can hire a small awning-covered sampan, or if you have a larger party, one of the great cumbersome looking barges, bedecked in bright colors, and poled by a trio of young women; bare-legged and robust country lasses! with strong arms and fresh, shining complexions. The small boats charge $2 for the trip to the end of the lake and return, while the barges are paid from $5 to $10, depending on the size of the boat and the number of passengers.

You float along for some distance in a channel formed by the high walls on one side, and on the other by the white adobe enclosures of costly *yamens*, homes of wealthy merchants and government officials. Tea houses, embowered in roses and jasmine, beckon to you from beyond-red lacquered bridges leading from tiny landings. Gradually the lake widens, though it never really becomes broad enough to be considered anything but a swollen woodland stream. Lotus and water-lily and small blossoms of an imperial yellow form thick fringes along the shores. You go through fields of rice and wheat and eventually emerge upon an inner lagoon in the center of which is an islet that tapers to a cone-like summit, and is known as *Su Kin-shan*, or "Small Golden Hill". The latter once was famous for its beautiful singing girls, who could be hired as entertainers to accompany boats down the lake. There are still a few Sing-Song girls who stay in one of the tea houses here and are available for this purpose. For a dollar or two and a small sum for a musician to accompany them, they will sing you songs of old China as your boat weaves in and out of the arched willow saplings that line the narrow aisles of *Su-Si-hu*.

About half way out to the *Yo-Yen-tah* Temple, where the lake ends, you arrive at *Chu Yoen*, or "Tiger Garden" Here a profitable half hour may be spent in ambling along the walks and across little crimson bridges that arch over miniature lotus ponds and tiny canals. The garden is the private property of the Chu estate, but has been opened to the public and is in the care of a dozen or more Buddhist monks. On the grounds is a restaurant where only vegetable food is served, but succulently prepared in temptingly luscious dishes. Messrs. Childs & Co., the famous American vegetarians, could well profit from a culinary lesson at the feet of the Chinese cook who presides in "Tiger Garden."

The "Phenomenon" of Yo-Yen-ta

The *Yo-Yen-tah* Temple is on a small hill, overlooking the end of the lake. Very ancient it is, and since it is some distance from the city, it is not much frequented. In the main hall is a curious portrait of a bearded patriarch, set upon a silver sheet which evidently has been treated with some kind of live acid, so that the effect of an optical illusion is produced for those who regard the picture from different distances. At one point the beard appears to be black and at another it is snow-white; the features too, change. It may be that it is simply a copper sheet, into which has been photographed the image, in a process similar to the making of half-tones; the silver finish could have been added later. Since the object is kept mounted high up on a wall it is impossible to inspect it closely, which might cause it to be regarded with less awe and superstition by the pilgrims who devoutly burn joss beneath it.

As your boat returns toward the city, moving along beside the left bank, you may be accosted by some of the beggars who will thrust out long poles, on the end of which are cotton bags. Into them you are supposed to deposit a few cents for the glory of God. One of these mendicants encountered us in a philanthropic mood and we showered a handful of coppers into his little fly net, whereupon he burst into song, and following our boat along the bank, chanted in our wake. It was highly flattering until one recognized that the tune was to the "Song of the Kuomintang,' a number containing certain allusions not entirely complimentary to the *yang-kwei-tsa*, a name by which the foreigners are still widely known throughout China. But it was done in good humor and, appreciating the fellow's ingenuous jibe, we applauded vigorously.

Now, let us return to Yangchow, and thread our way back to Chinkiang, there to entrain for the last 42 miles on the journey to Nanking. It is near dusk, perhaps, and one stands waiting on the wide station platform, watching an arc of sunset colors melt and suffuse themselves into a heart-thrilling lowering curtain behind the high crown of the faraway mist-rimmed hills. Anticipating Nanking at this moment, one might appreciate the toast made to that city in the very long ago, by an eighth century Chinese poet:

Thou that hast seen six kingdoms waste away,
Accept my song and these three cups I drain!
There may be fairer gardens light the plain;
Thine are the purple hills more fair than they!
Here Kings of Wu were crowned and overthrown
Where dewy grass along the river wins;
Here—was it yesterday?—the royal Tsins
Called down the dreams of sunset into stone!

Nanking—heir to a Rich Past

Much water has flowed down the Yangtse since Li Po expressed that sentiment in Chinese. Heir to rich annals of the past, when for six dynasties, between the fourth and the sixth centuries, it was the classical capital of south China, Nanking added even more stirring history during the reign of the Mings, when for a while it became the National capital. The earliest of the Mings built his Forbidden City here in 1368 and it was when his successors moved northward to Peking, during the first part of the next century, that the city received its present name, which means "southern capital." Despite its loss of the capital, Nanking remained the leading cultural center of south China, and continued to produce great scholars and sages, many of whom distinguished themselves in the service of the emperors. When the Ming Dynasty finally was ousted by the Manchus, the latter made Nanking the chief city under a viceroyship that included the provinces of Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Anhwei. Later came the Taipings, who took the Nanking garrison in 1853 and held it for eleven years as the capital of the rebel "Kingdom of Great Peace." At one time this anti-Imperialistic movement had gained so much headway that it seemed only a matter of time till it would reach Peking and destroy the Manchus. At its height it held nine provinces under its sway and the whole country trembled with anticipation of its forthcoming deadly assaults. Started after the Opium War of 1842, in Kwangtung province, by Hung Hsiu-chuan, who called himself a Christian, the rebellion lasted for fifteen years, until it finally was quelled by the loyalist troops of Li Hung-chang, abetted by the "Ever-Victorious Army" already mentioned. Some of the "reforms" instituted by the "Heavenly Peace King", Hung Hsiu-chuan, who modestly asserted that he was the second son of God and maintained that Christ was his elder brother, were the enfranchisement of slaves and the prohibition of concubinage, prostitution, the foot-binding of women and the shaving of heads *a la Manchu*.

Moving on to more recent history, the traveler is reminded that it was at Nanking that the revolutionists of 1911 set up their provisional government, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After the overthrow of the Manchus at Peking, affairs for a time were administered from this city. But following the disastrous attempt of Yuan Hsi-kai to re-establish the monarchy with himself as the Son of Heaven, the capital again was removed to Peking, where it remained while the Peking government ruled the country. When the Cantonese came northward on their long march in 1927, it was with the intention of bringing the capital back to Nanking, and following their successes along the Yangtse, they set up the National Government in this city, where it is flourishing today. The Peking government is no longer; there is a stronger sense of unity throughout the land. It does not take a prophet to observe that it is here, in historic Nanking, that the great things of China are going to have their center the in future.

Strategic Site for Capital

Of the many reasons why this must inevitably be so, regardless of political disturbances that may occur, three seem to be of greatest significance. Geographical centrality is perhaps most important. It is but a night's ride from Shanghai, the greatest sea port in the East. Nanking can be reached in thirty-six hours via the Blue Express from Peiping (Peking), and Tientsin, and a day or two more connects it with the larger cities in Manchuria. With the southern part of the country it will soon have direct communication, both by rail and air, enabling quick contact with Canton, the political "hot bed" of the south, which must be kept in close harmony with any government that is to succeed during the next decade. And by the Yangtse river, which flows beside Nanking's suburb, Hsia-kwan, the city is joined not only to all the great river-

ports of the north, even into far Szechuen, but also can be made directly available to the great ocean steamer traffic that now is side-tracked up the Whangpoo into Shanghai. Verisably it is the "heart of China" and the most logical of all sites for a national city. A second reason pointing to the permanency of Nanking as capital is the fact that it is the spot chosen by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as that most ideal for the seat of the government of New China. Any party in power for the next generation at least, must take close cognizance of the late leader's wishes if it is to have popular support. The Sun Yat-sen Memorial, built high on the slopes of Purple Mountain, must beckon to all political aspirants, and indicate to all leaders of all factions that whatever their ambitions, or their plans for the future government, Nanking must figure as the National Capital. The third argument in favor of Nanking's intrinsic value as the capital site, is in the beauty of the city's setting, truly regal and impressive. But the American architect, Mr. Henry K. Murphy,who with Mr. Ernest P. Goodrich, has been hired to re-vamp Nanking and make of it a modern city, has best expressed this appreciation for its attributes. Recently he declared:

"It is not alone in its architectural possibilities that I feel the greatness of the opportunity afforded in the city planning of Nanking. In its natural features and surroundings the city has advantages offered by few capitals in the world. In what other seat of government can we find parallels for the Yangtse River, on one side of the city, bearing the commerce of a hundred million people, and the lovely Lotus Lake on the other side, with its picturesque wooded islands and its possibilities as the park center of a suburban residential development; for the rolling terrain which adds so much to the architectural possibilities of the future thickly built sections of the city proper, for the low hills bordering Nanking on the north and south, and for their culmination in the west?

"So close to the Gates that it seems almost a part of the city itself, is purple Mountain, rising 1400 feet in a silhouette of such individuality and character as almost to give the mountain an actual personality. And when, added to the beauty of its natural surroundings, you consider that over half of the seventeen to eighteen square miles forming the area within the walls, is cultivated fields, empty of buildings of any kind, you will realize how unusual is the opportunity here afforded to achieve a city plan laid out on almost ideal lines."

Ambitious plans for a New Nanking

Mr. Murphy, and his Chinese and foreign staff are now working out plans and modelling a clay miniature of future Nanking. In an old walled yamen in the southern part of the city visitors to the somewhat bewildering Nanking of today can get a glimpse of what may be here in five, ten, twenty and fifty years from now.

In the present area four chief features stand out. They are well worth emphasizing as distinguishing marks in the Nanking of tomorrow. These are the city wall, one of the finest in China; the massive Drum Tower, near the center of the walled area and around which are clustered most of the educational buildings; and the Ming Tombs and Sun Yat-sen Memorial, both of which are on Purple Mountain. Fortunately the city planners are incorporating these into their envisagement as important marks on the landscape, to be utilized to highest advantage.

The Nanking Wall is 32 miles long, inclosing a greater acreage than any other city embrasure in the entire country. Varying in height from 30 to 50 feet its supporting embankments range from 20 to 40 feet in width, making it one of the sturdiest surviving structures of its kind. Long before one glimpses the actual city life itself, this twisting gray solemnity appears rolling over the plains, stretching out along the length of *Hsuan Wu-hu*, a lotus-covered lake beside which the train travels for some distance before entering the Nanking, or rather, the Hsia-kuan station. Most of the wall is still in excellent condition; a fine example of the solid masonry that characterized all edifices of the Imperial Mings, during whose period it was erected. It is pierced by thirteen gates, but the visitor at present is apt only to pass through two of them: that which leads into the city from Hsia-kuan, and is called the *I-fung-men*; and the one opening out into the valley below Purple Mountain. Within these walls once lived a population estimated to exceed a million. Where today are the cultivated lands Mr. Murphy mentioned, that cover half the walled area, there stood fine marble government buildings, prosperous shrines, rich trading marts and a congested residential section which overflowed onto the plains and stretched into suburbs for some distance beyond the walls. The carnage of the Taipings is incalculable. Half the city is said to have perished at their hands and of all the proud old structures reminescent of the Mings and the Manchus only a few white marble bridges, a crumbling temple or two, the immemorial walls and the bleak hill tombs are left.

Recent Growth of Nanking

Before the revolution the population had dwindled to about 300,000, but with the renewed prosperity resulting from the return of the capital here by the Nationalists, Nanking has become a "boom" town (if it is not too irreverent to speak like that about a city some three thousand years old). The coming of the government officials, the frenzy of building and the creation of an atmosphere compatible to their needs, the consequent stream of wealth poured into Nanking have quickly renewed its vigor and given it a prosperous mien, despite its general topsy-turvy present appearance. It is estimated that the present population of greater Nanking, an area forming the new special municipality, exceeds 1,000,000, and it is steadily growing, faster then builders can satisfy the demand for residences and office buildings.

From the shore of the Yangtse, cutting through the heart of Hsia-kuan, piercing the stout walls, and continuing straight out across the city of Nanking, emerging finally at the *Tsau yang-men* Gate, the new *Chung Shan* (or Sun Yat-sen) Road proceeds in unbroken regularity for 12 miles to the foot of the new $3,000,000 Purple Mountain memorial erected as the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the inspired revolutionist whose name is sacred today wherever patriotic Chinese gather to plan for their country's future. A wide, well-paved boulevard, it is the first impressive evidence of virility in Nanking that greets the newly arrived. Following it through the city to the other side of the wall, one passes by long open spaces, a short distance before reaching the gate which opens out toward the mountain. Here are the sites of the new government buildings, a cluster which will form one of the most beautiful architectural groups in the world. On historic ground they will stand, for it was in this region that the Forbidden City of the Mings once raised its battlements. But it is time for a brief description of the famous memorial of which by now all people known something.

The Sun Yat-sen memorial

It is three miles beyond the wall, but from the latter it may be seen towering above the Ming Tombs, and all the hills surrounding it. Following the road over the valley one reaches the foot of a broad granite stairway that climbs the slope up to the tomb itself. Typically Chinese in architectural conception it utilizes the solidity and permanence of western structure also, for its foundation is of modern steel reinforced concrete. Inside too, it differs from the old-style Chinese temple, for its chief endearment of arrangement is an almost starkly noble simplicity. A great domed ceiling, of mosaic beauty, canopies the structure about eighty feet overhead. In one end is to be placed a statue of Dr. Sun; beyond this spot is the sarcophagus, which can be viewed from behind a low iron balustrade. Outside, the roof is beautifully laid with glazed tile of a Peking blue; it's deep intensity can be seen glistening under the sun, several miles across the valley. The total cost of erecting the memorial hall and tomb is estimated to be $3,000,000 and the additional cost of *Chung Shan* highway, built especially for it, was approximately $1,500,000.

China appreciates its heroes, its high-hearted patriots. Temples and tombs and memorials throughout the country testify to that. But none in her history has received greater reward, even though it is post-humous, than Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "father of the republic.".

Space limits further discussion of Nanking. Obviously this is not meant to be an exhaustive article. Stories much longer that this, and perhaps of greater interest, could be written about each of a score of subjects deserving of special treatment in Nanking. Its splendid schools, of which *Gin-Ling*, or Nanking University, is the finest; its industries, notably textile manufacturing, brocades, satins, and porcelain ware; its river shipping and thriving commericialism—these are but a few realms of promise to the more than casual visitor at the capital. A good guide book, Carl Crow's "Handbook for China", for example, will furnish some information on these and other matters of interest in Nanking. Or, if you desire a more comprehensive summary, we suggest an article by Glenn Babb, called "Nanking—A City with a Past and a Future", which appeared in *The China Weekly Review*. As an indication of the commercial importance of Nanking trade the latest available figures for annual net value show that it amounted to Taels 53,323,000.

Across the river from Nanking is the city of Pukow. Now a part of greater Nanking and the southern terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, one ought

not to leave this district without knowing something about it. Many declare that Pukow is destined to be the site of a great industrial development, and those who have witnessed the growth of twin cities in the West, one industrial, the other commercial and cultural, will agree that the prospects of such a combination between Nanking and Pukow here seem quite probable. Pukow has an excellent harbor, at which, with a little improvement, ocean steamers would be able to moor. It is the channel through which all the rich railway traffic from Tsinan and Tientsin moves down to the south, and the prestige of Nanking, its equable climate and easy availabilty of labor are features bound to attract industrial capital.

The Story of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

The traveler will wish to know something of the railway's story, which is in many ways history as interesting as that of the cities through which he has come up from Shanghai.

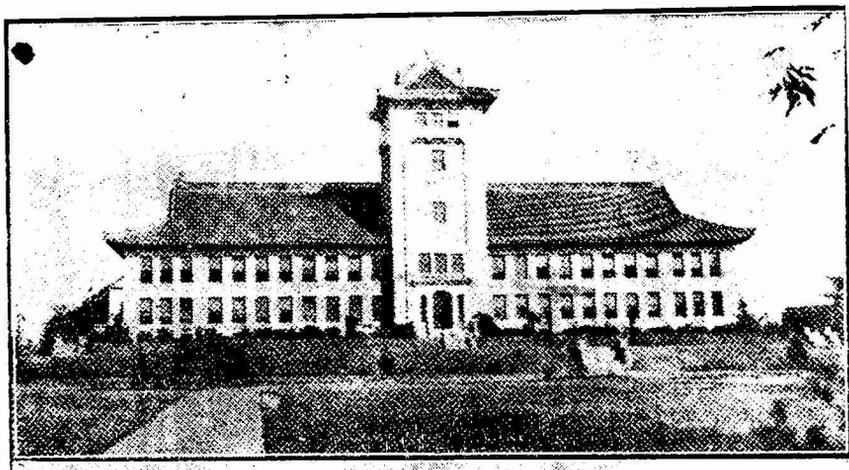
In 1876 a group of British and other foreign merchants at Shanghai organized a company to build a railway from that city to Woosung, about 10 miles downstream, where the Whangpoo merges with the Yangtse. Land was acquired and the rails were laid within a few months time, much to the mystification of the country people through whose farms it passed. Great was their astonishment when they one day saw the first "iron-horse" ever operated in China. It was a phenomenon that caused much trepidation and a hurried consulting of oracles. But the railway continued to operate for some months and the Chinese gradually became used to it, the wealthier ones patronizing it frequently in their visits to Shanghai. Unfortunately a fatal accident caused this service to be interrupted. An elderly Chinese, presumably almost deaf, was one day walking on the tracks, and was killed by the

Above. **The mighty Yangtse near Chinkiang approaches the end of its long career begun in the distant plateaus of Koko Nor, in Tibet, and in far western Szechuen.**

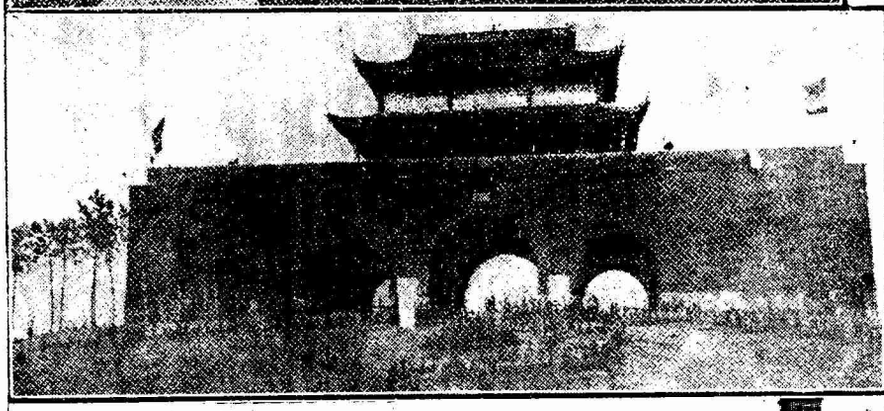
Right. **"Fifth Oldest Well", in the temple grounds of Yen-yu-ta, at the end of "Slender West Lake" near Yangchow.**

Below. **Regular buss service operates between most principal cities in Kiangsu. This is the Yangchow Station, where large fleet of busses is serviced.**

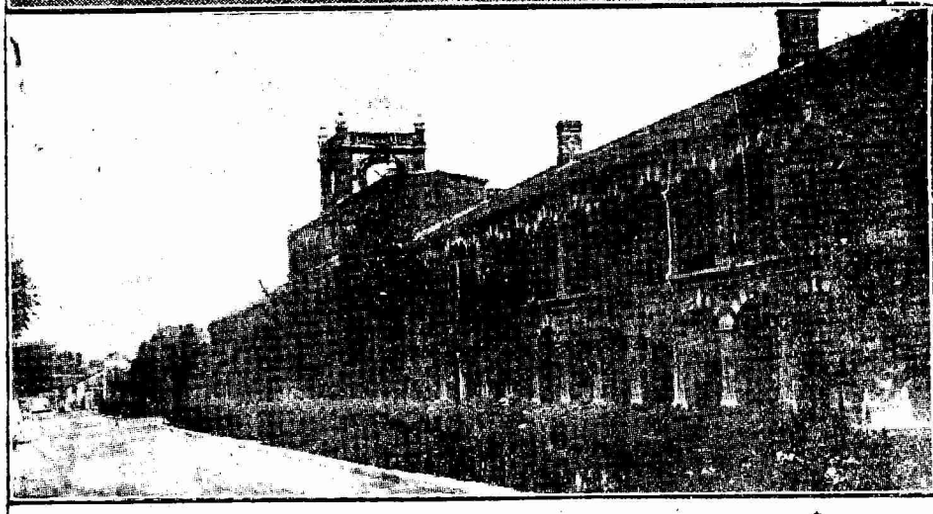
IMPORTANT BUILDINGS AT NANKING



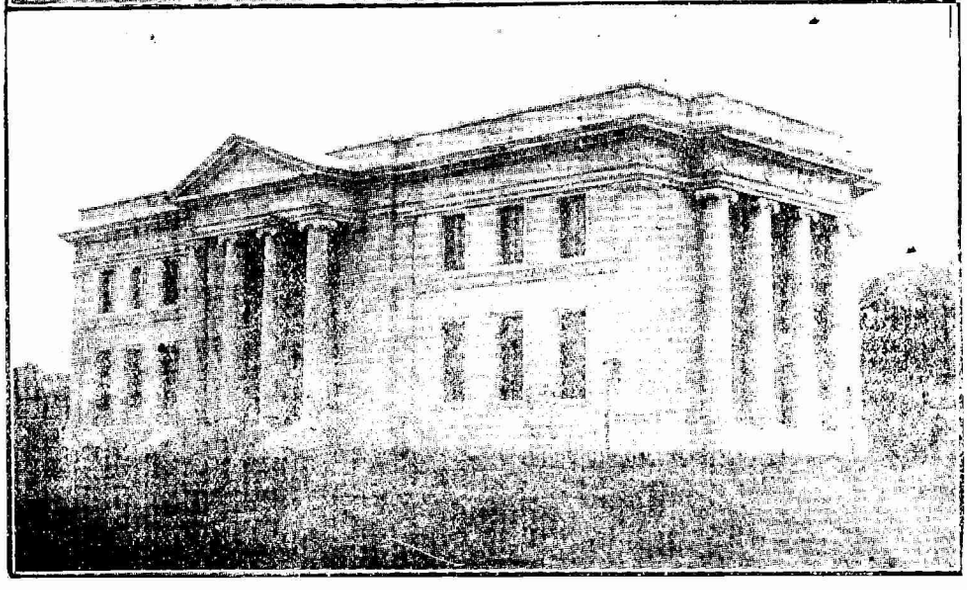
South western University, one of Nanking's numerous educational institutions.



The Drum Tower. In the center of the city, perched on a little knoll, this edifice affords a splendid view, and looks out across the district that once held the Forbidden City of the Mings.



Nanking University is one of the finest colleges in China, offering a curriculum comparable with many higher educational institutions in the West.



University Library, an impressive building housing one of China's best collection of volumes in Chinese and foreign languages.

"Woosung Express." Stories were circulated throughout the country-side regarding this incident; stories in a greatly exaggerated version, of course, claiming that the railway was killing off the population and was a serious menace to the safety of all the neighboring communities. Resentment became so serious that it took the form of mob action against the train engineers and eventually led to the destruction of some of the rails. It had got out of the good graces of the people and it seemed that nothing would reinstate it. The government finally bought the entire equipment, rolling stock et al, and had it removed to Formosa, where it is said to be still rusting today.

This story is interesting because it was the Shanghai-Woosung line which was the forerunner of the present Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The former has been rebuilt and is now operated as a branch of the latter.

Construction was begun on the main line in 1904 and traffic was opened in 1908, capital being secured from an Anglo-Chinese corporation, with much the same arrangement as that followed in the building of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line. The total cost of the road and equipment was $32,960, 410 and the initial capital was $38,815,209, of which a considerable portion remains unpaid. The mileage on the main line is 193.87, and with the Woosung branch the railway altogether extends more than 204 miles. Between Shanghai and Nanking there are 306 bridges on the line, with a total waterway of 5,857 feet and there is one tunnel, already mentioned, at Fort Hill near Chinkiang, which is 1,328 feet long. Of the coach vehicles there are dining cars and sleepers, composite dining and passenger cars, second and third class cars to a total of 112 and there are 242 steel covered goods wagons, 141 open wagons, 75 special purpose freight cars and 53 locomotives.

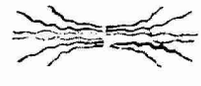
Figures of operating revenues for 1928 are not yet available, but 1925 (the last statistics published) showed a total revenue of $8,843,692.67, while total expenses were but $4,954,115.26. During the same year 8,742,432 passengers were carried and 1,007,443 metric tons of freight.

A Very Profitable Line

At present the railway is operated under the joint control of the Ministry of Railways of the National Government, of which Sun Fo is the head, and the Shanghai-Hongkong Banking Corporation and Jardine, Matheson Co., representing British capital. Mr. J. K. Choy is Director-General of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, which it is expected shortly will be consolidated.

The above figures of revenues suggest that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is an extremely profitable enterprise as are nearly all lines in China when run during peaceful times. Maladministrations of the past have kept the line in much heavier debt than it should be at present, but under Sun Fo the revenues are being husbanded carefully and the "leaks" that formerly characterized the operation of most Chinese railways, are said to have been largely eliminated. From the foregoing account indicating the tremendous industrial and commercial growth that it is almost inevitable soon will take place in the richly productive province served by this line, future prospects are patient indeed. Freight traffic already is very heavy and the need for new goods wagons is a pressing one. Passenger traffic, too, steadily increases and more cars as well as more frequent trains will be essential if the line is to keep up with the growth of its patronage.

Among the changes which probably will take place in Nanking is the building of a new terminal station for the railway, within the walled city, near to the government buildings. At present the railway ends at Hsia-kuan, where, if one wishes to travel by rail into the city, a transfer must be made to a shuttle line that runs down to the southern end of Nanking. Few people use this, however, as it is in a very dilapidated state and offers no comforts. Furthermore, the stranger who knows nothing of the city, and does not speak Chinese, easily can become bewildered and lost if he trusts himself to the shuttle. A new station at Nanking will encourage the more timorous to visit here oftener and will also be a great stimulus to business within the vicinity. By that time, it is hoped, the traveler easily will be able to find commodious quarters, in the setting of charm and refinement of a new city, and there perhaps to sit quietly and contemplate the wondrous ribbon of romance and history woven through the soft scenes of Oriental beauty that he has left behind him in his journey through Kiangsu.



Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

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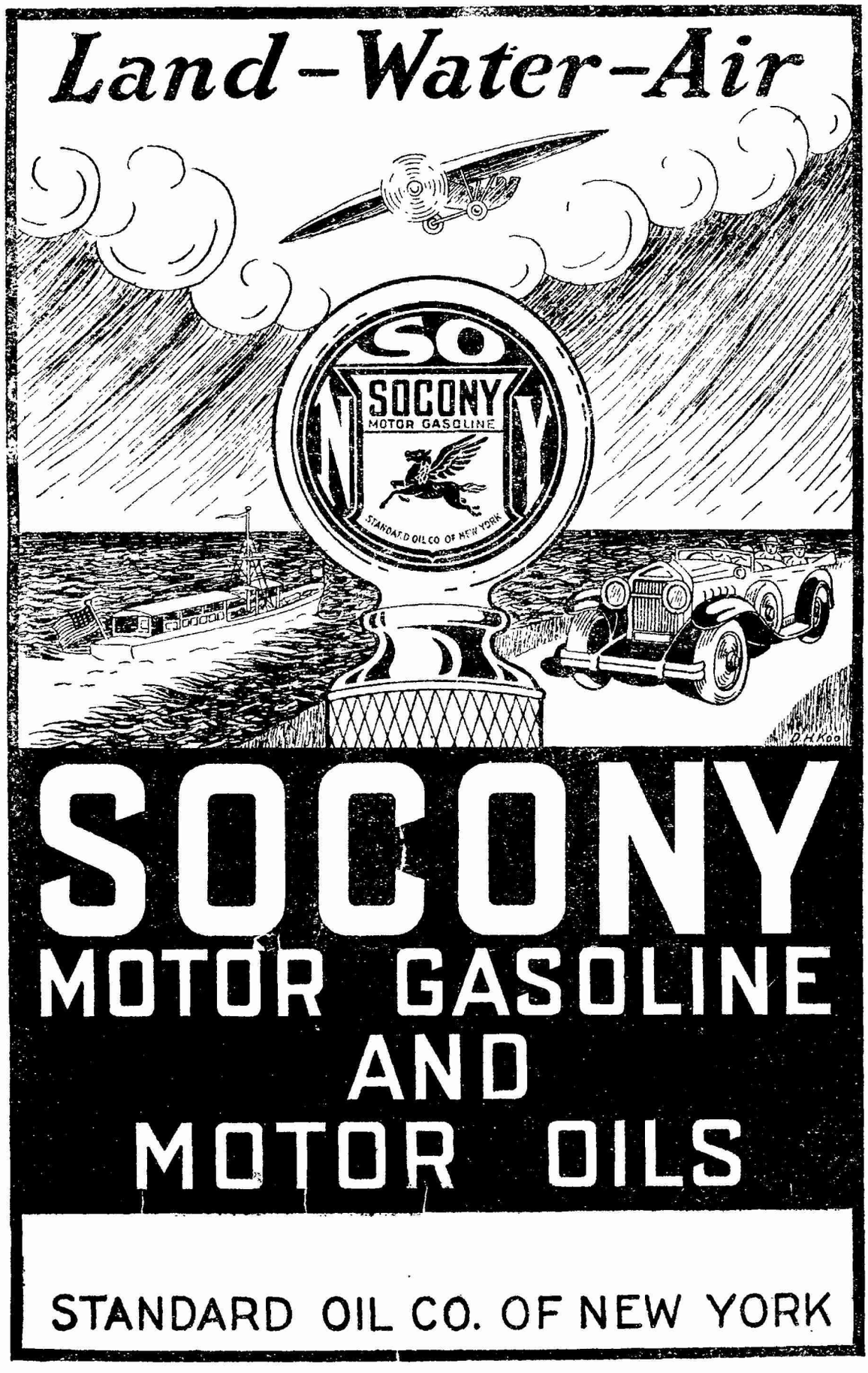
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49-575

Unemployment among Intellectual Workers in China

By L. K. Tao (陶孟和)

(*Chinese Social and Political Science Review for July*)

THE topic of unemployment among Chinese intellectual workers is as yet an unexplored one. On the one hand, reliable and complete data relating to the subject are sorely lacking in this country, while on the other hand in view of the wide extent of the country even a general survey of the problem will seem too formidable a task for any one person to attempt at. Nevertheless, the problem is an urgent one and calls for our attention, inasmuch as all the intellectual forces are badly needed at present to shoulder the tremendous work of national reconstruction. It is in view of this that we venture to present this paper, which is but a discussion of the barest outline of the question. It goes without saying that in what follows, many figures are of necessity derived from mere inference or guess work. The paper is of the nature of a tentative study, the ever changing conditions of the land forbidding us to regard any statement as final. It is however earestly hoped that our discussion will stimulate further research by persons more competent than the present writer.

This paper will deal first with the supply of the intellectual workers in this country; secondly, with the extent of their employment, from which we may infer that of their unemployment, and lastly, with the lines along which the unemployment situation should be remedied.

Broadly speaking, there are two main sources from which intellectual workers in China are drawn—those who passed the competitive examinations under the old system and those who were graduated from modern schools and colleges.

Before the advent of the modern educational system, the education of the intellectual class in China had always been a strictly literary one. Essay-writing and calligraphy were the only subjects a person had to learn and practice in order to qualify himself for entrance into the competitive examinations and conferment of academic degrees. The abolition of this examination system began in 1903 and was completed in 1906. Thus a great number of intellectual workers who are now over forty years of age had only classical and literary education of the old kind. However expert these people may be in essay-writing, calligraphy and other cognate subjects, it seems that they can hardly render efficient service in the present state of society or adjust themselves to the rapidly changing environment. There is no means to find out the number of men so trained that are now in or out of employment. Nevertheless, it will be of interest to estimate roughly the possible number of such men now alive. The average number of men per year who obtained one or another academic degree under the old system (these degrees were *hsiu-tsai, chu-jen* and *chin shih*, examination for the latter two degrees being held once in every three years and occasionally oftener) may be taken as 60,000. Assuming that their mortality rate is usually as much as 60 per 1,000, a rate that is sufficiently high in view of their advanced age and the unhygienic conditions that prevail in this country, there would then remain about 140,000 persons between the age of 40 and 60 with academic degrees of the old regime. It is of course impossible to enquire into the conditions of their employment, but we may assume that if they are not all employable, at any rate they need jobs of some sort, presumably of the nature that requires intellectual efforts.

Changes Brought by Modern Schools

The introduction of the modern school system has brought about an entire change of the curriculum in the teaching of the younger generation. To all appearances, the modern school provides modern subjects of teaching, such as mathematics, natural and physical sciences, social and cultural studies, but as the classical and literary tradition still persists in our educational system, a good deal of the teaching still lays great emphasis on literary and classical attainments. Even subjects like botany, zoology, physics and chemistry are taught merely through the reading of textbooks, and frequently neither specimens nor apparatus are provided to facilitate proper teaching. Consequently, there is an abundant supply every year of graduates whose education would limit them to certain clerical tasks but hardly qualify them to pursue specialized or highly intellectual work. Figures for graduates in recent years are not available, but according to the statistics compiled and issued by the Ministry of Education for the year 1916, the graduates were 334,519 in the year for all grades of schools, 32,383 from colleges and secondary schools and 302,136 from schools of the elementary grade. Let us now leave aside for the present the elementary school graduates in each year, three-fourths of whom most probably failed to receive secondary education either because of the limited accommodation in the secondary schools or because of the limited means of their families, and take graduates from secondary schools and colleges alone as potential intellectual workers. Seeing that there has been in recent years an increase of colleges and secondary schools in the big towns, we may perhaps maintain that at least 40,000 graduates are produced annually in recent years who are supposed to be equipped for intellectual professions. If we assume 40,000 to be the annual average since 1907 and further assume their mortality rate to be 12 per 1,000, there would now be 780,000 such graduates who are ready to take up some kind of intellectual work. The *literati* and modern school graduates combined would be 920,000.

Besides government, public and private schools which are established and managed by Chinese, educational institutions in the ownership, or under the auspices, of foreign missions, though not recognized by the government, have hitherto occupied a conspicuous place in China and brought out year after year a very considerable number of graduates to swell greatly the rank of intellectual workers. According to a report of the China Continuation Committee of 1922 ("The Christian Occupation of China"), pupils in the Protestant mission schools numbered 212,819, of which 24,014 were above the elementary school grade. "Les Missions de Chine" for 1920-21 gave the number of pupils in Catholic mission schools as 150,599, of which 13,559 were receiving secondary or higher education. None of the figures of the two missions claimed to be complete, and it seems to be a conservative estimate if we put the number of graduates from both Protestant and Catholic schools higher than elementary grade at 10,000 a year. As many of the mission educational institutions have a much longer history than the Chinese national schools, the products of the former, it may be suggested, contributed at least one-third, that is 260,000 of Chinese intellectual workers with modern training.

Returned Students

Lastly there is still the class of "returned students," that is, Chinese trained in educational institutions abroad. We have no means to determine their number, but it is known that from 1905 to 1910, Chinese students studying in Japan averaged about 20,000 a year, and during the last two decades, those in America generally averaged 500 and those in Europe averaged 200 a year. A certain proportion of these students come back every year and add their quota to the intellectual workers of this country.

All these can by no means exhaust the supply of the potential intellectual workers of China. For we have excluded from our consideration practically all the elementary school graduates, pupils who studied in colleges and secondary schools but never graduated, and a great many of those who had only received private tuition or education in unrecognized schools, and it is clear that there must have been many from these classes who, through self-study or experience in work or both, proved themselves competent to follow intellectual pursuits.

It should be observed that in the estimates cited above, we have not distinguished the two sexes but regarded both as employables. This is both inevitable and deliberate. Inevitable, because the government statistics of graduates failed to differentiate the two sexes—and the girl graduates were by no means great in number, considering the backwardness of female education of this country—and deliberate, because nowadays many Chinese women have begun to adopt professional careers, and it seems that in no distant future they will become in certain fields of work keen rivals of men.

Taking all these classes together—graduates from national and mission schools, men with academic degrees of the old regime, returned students and those who are competent to fill intellectual posts through self-study or experience in work—their total number at present may be tentatively fixed at 1,500,000.

II

Demand

Having dealt with the supply of the intellectual workers in China, let us now turn to study the demand aspect of the question. It should be pointed out that as yet the intellectual workers have a very limited scope of activity in this country and the intellectual professions which one finds in the West either are non-existent or have not yet fully developed. As regards the "independent" workers,

who seek to deliver the product of their work directly or indirectly to the public, there are only copyists, calligraphers, painters, physicians and writers worth mentioning. On the whole, it appears that teaching and civil service alone absorb by far the greatest number of educated Chinese, while the important professions of journalism, literature, art, pure and applied science and even law are but very scantily patronized.

Like all statistics, occupational census is not available in this country. Though the census of Kiangsu of 1919 and that of Shansi of 1922 revealed the number of functionaries, clerical workers in government or public offices, teachers, journalists, lawyers, and physicians in each, yet we hesitate to adopt either as a criterion for our estimate. According to the two censuses, the proportion of these six classes was 57 per 10,000 of the inhabitants of the province for Shansi and 15 per 10,000 for Kiangsu. Considering that Kiangsu is far more advanced than Shansi in her economic and cultural development, it is certainly an enigma that the latter should claim such a high proportion of intellectual workers. Besides, if we use Kiangsu as a criterion to estimate the professional workers for the whole of China, they would only attain the ridiculously low figure of 600,000 which is undoubtedly absurd. In view of the inadequacy of the proportion figures for professional workers for Shansi and Kiangsu, we shall have to make estimates from other available data.

Since the official and teaching posts absorb by far the greatest number of the educated of this country, we may first of all study the employment in government offices and educational institutions. The statistics for the number of functionaries under the National Government has not yet been completed and the Civil Service List of 1925 under Tuan Chi-jui's regime—the only list of a recent date which gives the most complete information regarding the personnel with official titles—showed that there were 13,000 officials, excluding officers in the army and navy as well as titled officials in Mongolia, who were all Mongols. Evidently this figure is much too low, since it includes only men with official ranks. In order to arrive at a complete figure, we may use the district or county, the smallest administrative unit of the country, as a basis for calculation. There are about 2,000 districts or counties (to be accurate 1,895 in 1924), and to each may be assigned an average number of 100 in connection with various administrative offices. Thus, there must be at least 200,000, that is fifteen times the officials with official titles. This estimated figure is still found to be inadequate, for as a consequence of the formation of Kuomintang party organizations which now exist in all parts of the country and all the regiments and the creation of new government offices in the capital and other administrative centres which seems to be continually going on, the number of functionaries must have increased greatly under the present regime. Taking all these into consideration, we have therefore every reason to believe that the new political and administrative offices would easily double our estimated figure and bring it to 400,000.

Educational Workers

Regarding the workers in the educational field, it is found in the Ministry of Education Statistical Report for the year 1916 that they were 311,804, both teachers and business clerks being included. This figure seems hardly complete, as private tutors and those in the employ of schools not registered with the Ministry of Education or not recognized by local authorities were excluded from the statistics. Teachers in the Protestant mission schools have been enumerated as 10,848, but unfortunately the number for the same in Catholic mission schools is not procurable. If we take into consideration all the teachers and business clerks in unregistered schools and mission schools as well as those in Chinese national schools, we may have to increase their number from 300,000 to 400,000.

Roughly speaking, government and teaching posts together would reach 800,000. In other words, out of the 1,500,000 potential intellectual workers, only 800,000 are available for employment as functionaries or teachers. If this estimate is within a certain degree of accuracy, it is evident that in view of the social and cultural development of China at the present stage, the other occupational classes like lawyers, physicians, pastors, engineers, scientists, writers and trained men of the banking and business world cannot possibly absorb the remaining 700,000. For instance, the number of ordained and unordained pastors of Protestants churches in this country was given only as 6,254, while physicians, if we use their percentage figure for Shansi as a standard to estimate their total number for the whole country, cannot be more than 150,-

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000; and persons in the employ of 1,198 newspapers and periodicals (this figure is based on the list of newspapers and periodicals appearing in the *China Yearbook* for 1925; many of them have already ceased publication while others were only school magazines requiring no paid staff) counting on the average ten on the staff of each, could hardly exceed 12,000. Consequently, even if we wish to make the most liberal estimate for persons employed in journalism, religious work, medicine, law, science and business, their number could never be equal to 700,000.

China is a vast country and no doubt she has need of the service of an enormous force of intellectual workers in order to promote her social, economic, technological and cultural development. Yet if we consider that the country is still peopled by small peasants of a very low standard of living, that the average productive capacity per person is deplorably low—only 50 dollars per year according to some—that pursuits of an intellectual nature are practically confined to a few big towns, and that the internecine warfare during the last two decades has always been hampering the social and economic progress of the country, we need not wonder that a great number of the intellectual workers in China find themselves jobless at present. If all the unfavourable conditions cited above are reversed, China will at once find that her demand of intellectual workers would outstrip what she can possibly supply.

In fact, as far as our experience goes, most of the unemployed persons belong to what may be called the group of incompetents. Many of those educated in secondary schools and colleges are often ill equipped to take up work of a serious and technical nature. There are, for instance, men who can copy but cannot draw up a decent letter and there are men who can perform routine work under supervision but are utter failures at any work which requires the slightest degree of thinking, planning, or judgment. Generally speaking, eighty per cent of the petty functionaries belong to this class, and it is this class that is constantly subject to unemployment.

III

Estimates of Unemployment

We have already stated that there is no means to determine the actual extent of the unemployment of Chinese intellectual workers, but the action of the Nationalist Government in removing the capital from Peiping to Nanking demonstrates the consequence of political upheaval upon the unemployment of functionaries in the former capital. As functionaries represent more than a quarter of intellectual workers in China, the case is indeed noteworthy. The number of officials and workers in Peiping in 1925 was estimated at about 80,000. Since then their number has constantly been on the decrease on account of various reasons. When the Nationalist Government had at last settled itself in Nanking and the government offices in Peiping had all been closed down, a great number of functionaries, in particular those filling clerical posts, found themselves entirely jobless. Thus from September to December, 1928, no less than 3,454 persons—family members of 1,100 former functionaries—were shipped free of charge by a philanthropic organization to their respective native districts. It is reported by the same organization that at least a couple of hundred families in a similar condition were awaiting transportation in January this year (1929). Again, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Peiping Municipality began sometime ago the registration of unemployed educated persons. The notice was inserted in a local newspaper of a very limited circulation, but it brought in twenty days 1,313 males and 69 females to registration. The unemployed females, being small in number, may for the present be ignored. As regards the males, apart from 159 who failed to mention their educational status, nine per cent of them had academic degrees of the old regime, 15.6 per cent were trained in public and private elementary schools, 44.8 per cent studied in secondary and continuation schools, 24.4 per cent had education of a technical nature and 6.2 per cent received college education. Eighty-four per cent of these unemployed persons were between 20 and 45 years of age, while the average number of persons per family was 6.18. And it is interesting to note that more than ninety per cent of them formerly occupied posts of copyists or business clerks. This corroborates our statement in the preceding section that copyists and business clerks are more constantly subject to unemployment.

The unemployed persons, as reported by the philanthropic organization and the Bureau of Social Affairs, totalled 2,613 and can hardly be considered as numerous, but it is necessary to remember that not all unemployed persons applied to the organization for free passage, or registered themselves for seeking employment. Unless they were the most needy, few were inclined to take such steps. Nevertheless, assuming the number of functionaries in Peiping during the period of free transportations and registration to be still 80,000, the total of the 2,613 unemployed had already reached more than three per cent.

IV

Stabilization of Conditions

It is impossible for us to make a detailed study of the unemployment of intellectual workers in China. This much, however, may be maintained. The situation in this country, it seems, differs fundamentally from that in Europe or America. With us the problem of over-supply of intellectual workers does not arise. Nor are the majority of them dependent upon the industrial and business conditions of the times to such an extent as in the West. There is no need, for instance, for Chinese professional men, even if they are capable, to migrate to other countries to seek a livelihood. And employment directly supported by industries and business is so limited that it is hardly worth speaking of. Evidently with the rise and growth of industry and commerce in this country, many more intellectual workers, could be easily absorbed by them. But under present conditions, the number of professional men thrown out of employment in a period of depression can hardly amount to many.

So much for the difference of social and economic conditions between China and Western nations. For stabilising the conditions of employment of intellectual workers in the country, it seems two factors are absolutely essential. First, there must be peace and order. Much of the present unemployment must be attributed to the unsettled conditions of the country. Political upheavals, military movements, and disorganization of administration and finance, local as well as national, have always been main factors affecting the employment of functionaries and teachers, both combined forming the greater proportion of intellectual workers of this country. Given peace and order, not only employment may be stabilised, but more and more professional men will be enabled to find occupations in new fields of activities which only peace can foster. As we have said, China will need more professional workers to promote her technological and cultural development than she has at her disposal as soon as her social and political conditions improve. Incidentally it may be remarked that if there is peace in the country, even the class of incompetents who are merely copyists and business clerks—at least a majority of them—would be able to find employment, as they would be needed in the new enterprises that spring up as a consequence of peace.

Second, teaching in the schools and colleges must be reformed, so that Chinese of the coming generation will be trained into efficient workers in various intellectual pursuits. Under the present system of education, students have only a smattering of some general knowledge but master none that they can effectively use or apply after graduation. While clever men will improve themselves through work and further study and qualify themselves for some profession, others would only be able to join the ever-increasing group of incompetents. This reform of teaching, it seems to us, is just as fundamental a prerequisite as social peace to improve the condition of the employment of intellectual workers of this country.

China is now passing through a critical period of transformation. The contact and clash between the two cultures, European and Chinese, which began more than three centuries ago has at last resulted in a dominance of the former and the consequent adoption by Chinese since the first years of the century of all things European, from every day habits of life to higher intellectual adventures. As a consequence, new institutions, social, political, all conscious adaptations from other lands, must take their places and fit themselves in an order which has evolved for ages and has formed a type of its own. With the rise of new institutions, certain age-long occupations must be modified in character, if not entirely wiped out of existence, and new walks of life begin to appear. Needless to say, this cannot be accomplished in a day and meanwhile maladjustments in employment involving tens of thousands of persons are bound to occur. Both those who were trained under the traditional classical system and those who failed to receive modern schooling of the proper kind are no doubt misfits of the present social order. And the amelioration and improvement of their conditions, a thing, as I have intimated, essential to our national reconstruction, would depend upon a noble statecraft that could bring out social peace and carry out a rational educational programme.

Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received at the office of the American Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai. Further information may be had on application.

1. *Petroleum and Petroleum Products*:—An old and well established firm representing manufacturers and exporters of petroleum and its products, is desirous of obtaining distributors in this torritory.
2. *Photographs*: A Los Angeles firm is seeking connections in China for the sale of photographs of motion picture "stars".
3. *Aircraft Fueling Systems*—A firm manufacturing special aircraft fueling systems for installation at airports, wishes to enter the China market.
4. *Battery Compound*—A New York firm is anxious to find an exclusive distributor in China for its battery compound.
5. *Hats*—A market in Shanghai is sought for the sale of second hand hats.
6. *Rim Tools*—Manufacturers of rim tools are seeking an agent in China.
7. *Hard Candies*—A manufacturers' representative wishes to secure an exclusive agent for hard candies in China.
8. *Fountain Pens and Pencils*—An agent is wanted by manufacturers' representative for the sale of fountain pens.
9. *Kitchen Cutlery and Tools. Household Electrical Appliances*—Manufacturers of stainless steel kitchen tools and cutlery and of electrical appliances are seeking connections in this market.
10. *Eyelash Curlers*—Manufacturers of an eyelash curler are anxious to secure a distributor in Shanghai.
11. *Builders' Hardware*:—Distributors or agents are wanted by a firm manufacturing builders' hardware.
12. *Tools*:—A firm manufacturing such tools as axes, scythes, grass hooks, etc., wishes to enter the China market.
13. *Radiators and Cores*:—A local distributor is wanted by manufacturers of a popular line of radiators and cores.
14. *Motor Car Parts and Accessories*:—Manufacturers of motor car parts and accessories wish to make connections in Shanghai for the sale of their line.
15. *Cheese Cutters*—A firm manufacturing a cheese cutter suitable for use in provision stores, is seeking an agent in Shanghai.
16. *Bathroom Cabinets*:—Manufacturers of bathroom cabinets are anxious to find a distributor in China.
17. *Electric Scrubbing & Waxing Machines*:—A distributor is wanted by a firm manufacturing electric scrubbing, waxing and polishing machines and other cleaning equipment.
18. *Metal Polish and Paint Remover for Automotive Trade*:—A firm manufacturing a line of cleansers for motor cars and parts, and a paint remover, wishes to secure representation in China.

China Has Half the World's Lepers

(*From the Shanghai Evening Post, July* 23)

There are more than a million lepers in China, according to Dr. C. T. Wu, general secretary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, who during the past year has made a series of surveys in the provinces of this country. This figure, the doctor explains, is generally accepted by the majority of leprologists throughout the world.

"It is impossible to obtain a complete check on the number of lepers in this country," Dr. Wu stated. "Authorities say that the total number for the world is approximately two million and that half of these are in China. India is the second worst infested country.

"The only way to obtain an accurate check would be to take a census and if possible isolate all lepers. Of course, that is what should be done but when it is remembered that the population of this country is around 400,000,000, one can readily see how hopeless such a task would be.

"In years past, China has paid little attention to her lepers. There were too many other things to do and their care and segregation were left principally in the hands of missions. That is all very logical considering the enormous staff and amount of money it would take to complete the task of isolating all those afflicted with this disease. But the situation is changing. The world at large is beginning to show a genuine interest and those of us working with it hope that some day the time will come when leprosy is no more."

In concluding his statements, Dr. Wu pointed out that the old popular biblical conception of the disease had disappeared and that informed people all over the world were awakening to the fact that leprosy can be cured. "With regard to the cure, I must quote Dr. Windsor Wade, of Culion, as perhaps one of the most prominent authorities. He said: 'When subjected to treatment immediately after the first symptoms have been noticed, a leper has a 95 percent chance of being permanently cured.'"

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Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

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No. 3

What The Chinese Diplomats Have Learned From The Sino-Russian Crisis

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長珠

Traditionally speaking, the word diplomacy was unknown to the Chinese. For a long time since the opening of the formal diplomatic relations with the western world, in the middle of the 19th century, China has never formulated nor adopted any definite foreign policy toward the foreign powers. Having no definite diplomacy but having to face the concerted action of the imperialistic powers, defeat in every negotiation was but natural. In dealing with the foreign powers, the former governments were only to ready to yield to any demand presented by the foreign negotiators. So the ceding of territories, the granting of concessions, etc., were not considered as of any grave consequence, but as a simple way of ending negotiation. China lost much of her territory and many of her sovereign rights, largely due to the ignorance of her negotiators. In case there was an "ultimatum", the officials were "alarmed" and "disheartened", and too ready to accept the list of demands.

That characterized Chinese "diplomacy" of the past few decades. But under the present Government, which is entrusted to carry out what is laid down in the will of our Late Leader, a new era in Chinese diplomacy has now dawned. The success in taking back certain foreign concessions and the winning back of tariff autonomy are only the first signs of many other diplomatic successes which the National Government is going to achieve.

Yet since its establishment, the National Government has probably never had so difficult a case to handle as the present Sino-Russian dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway. The National Government claimed that the Russians had violated the Agreement of 1924 when they used the office of the C. E. R. as the headquarters for their communistic propaganda work. It further claimed that it had sufficient evidences at hand to justify its action toward the Russians. But the Russians replied that the Chinese action was too harsh, and they further demanded that the C. E. R. must be again put under the old administration, etc. The situation became more grave when it was rumoured that both sides had already begun to start military movement.

But at the time when this article was written (August 1st) the prospects for an early settlement of the Sino-Russian crisis were said to be brighter than before, as the Soviet consul-general at Harbin had already held a conference with General Chang Tso Hsing. But whether the present crisis will actually end in a war between China and Russia, or will be peacefully settled, we are not going to discuss here. But what interests us is, what have we learned from the present crisis?

Other Powers Involved

The present Sino-Russian dispute would not be a serious one had not some "other elements" been involved in the case. Russia would not be brave enough to present an ultimatum to China were she not given some support by a third power. Sino-Russian conflict is in direct violation of the Anti-War Pact to which both China and Russia are signatory powers. Thus we see that many powers are involved in the Manchurian problem which may probably be the cause of the next war!

After a close study of the present situation arising from the Sino-Russian dipute over C. E. R., we will see that at present, the Chinese are in very embarassing state! Should China and Russia break off and war be declared, the tricky Japanese would at once jump to their feet and give three loud cheers and say, "Let us now march into Manchuria". It is to be remembered that only one day after the presenting the ultimation to China by Russia, the Japanese cabinet lost no time to call a meeting, in which it was decided that "Japan must protect her already-acquired rights and interests in Manchuria and further she must protect her nationals in Manchuria." When the crisis did come, the Japanese Government announced that it could not allow the armed Chinese troops to pass through the Southern Manchurian Railway. Further, it also announced that the Japanese Government would not allow the warfare to be driven into Chenchuang—a purely Chinese territory! By disallowing the Chinese troops to either cross or use the South Manchurian Railway, the Japanese are really cutting the throat of the Chinese in their war with Russia. As a whole, the sole purpose of the Japanese is first to "muddle" the Manchurian issue, and then, acting as a "good man", the Japanese would offer their "good office". The case could easily be settled had not some third power purposely "muddled" the whole issue and willfully and maliciously made it impossible to solve in order to achieve its own end. That Manchuria is the Balkan Peninsula in the Far East, and any dispute arising from it necessarily involves more than two or three states, goes without saying

Japan always claims to have "special interests and rights" in Manchuria. It is only too well known a fact to the outside world that Japan has been anxious to establish a Japanese "protectorate" in Manchuria. It was reported sometime before the occurance of the Sino-Russian crisis that some sort of agreement between Russia and Japan had been reached by which the C. E. R. would be sold to Japan by Russia, and further, it was provided that Mongolia would be considered as the "sphere of influence" of Russia, while Manchuria would be considered as the "sphere of influence" of Japan. That is certainly a good solution of the Russian and Japanese claims over Mongolia and Manchuria although both of them are Chinese territories. And the French have also stepped in, claiming that they, as shareholders, have some interests in the C. E. R. That explains why, when the Sino-Russian crisis was reached it was suggested that Japan and France might jointly mediate the case. Furthermore, America might, on the ground that the secret Russian-Japanese agreement is against the principles of Open Door and Equal Opportunity. Japan could easily force the Chinese to accept the Japanese mediation either by threatening the Chinese that the Japanese Government could not see any warfare in Manchuria where the Japanese have "special interests and rights", or by imposing some obstacles on the Chinese side, such as refusing to permit the Chinese to pass through the Southern Manchurian Railway, etc. So, in handling the C.E.R. dispute, which is really a dispute only involving China and Russia, China at least has to come into contact with two powers, namely Russia and Japan!

China would not go on to war with Russia unless she knows how to dispose of her dangerous neighbour—Japan, who is sure to set up many obstacles on the Chinese side. It is nothing difficult to face Russia alone, but it is embarassing if some third power is involved!

Diplomacy Needed

The present situation calls for Chinese diplomacy.

In the later part of the 19th century, Russia and France concluded some agreement, pledging that one would protect the other in case either is attacked by any third party. Japan, as a neighbour of Russia, was alarmed by this Russian-French understanding; for Japan, by that time wanted to carry out many of her imperialistic policies. Japan feared that Russia would block her way. Japan was probably in the same embarassing state as the Chinese are now. But the Japanese solved the problem by making an alliance with England, known as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, by which they promised to protect each other in case either was attacked by any third party. That is, France was to help Russia and England to help Japan, should Russia and Japan go to war. But the purpose of the Japanese in making an alliance with England was not so much to ask for England's help in case of Russian-Japanese war but rather to "play off" between Russia and France. Eventually, the result was that England dared not to help Japan and France dared not to help Russia, for they feared that they might involve themselves in a war, but left the two—Russia and Japan—to fight out their own game. That explains why when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was formed in 1902, Japan declared war with Russia in 1904. When the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was renewed in 1910, the annexation of Korea by Japan was carried out in the same year.

But unfortunately, China has still not yet realized the importance of making an alliance with some other powers. Should China have one or two allies, China would not be in an embarassing state this time. China might well ask her allies to kick out her enemy in China, or to block their enemy action in China, in case China is engaged in a bitter struggle with some of the powers. That is a "lesson" that the Chinese diplomats should learn from the present Sino-Russian Crisis. They must realize that China should not stand "isolated". The crisis like the present one is only the first of series of crisis which the Chinese diplomats have to face. The curious point of China's external problems is that any of then would always involve China with more than one power. China must realize the extreme inadvisability of the "non-alliance policy". In making an alliance with some one, China is merely seeking the help of some good wishers. China has not the slightest intention to get a single foot of territory from any foreign country by the help of her alliance. She is merely preparing herself in the time of peace so that she will not be in an embarassing state in the time of actual crisis.

Nanking, August 1st, 1929.

Chinese Deported from P. I.

More than 600 Chinese, more than in any previous year, have been deported from the Philippine Islands since Jan. 1, according to an *Associated Press* despatch. Most of the those deported have been laborers, as the Philippine law provides that Chinese merchants any enter the islands bur laborers may not.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Liu Chih

劉峙字經扶

General Liu Chih was born in Kianfu, Kiangsi province, in 1881. Having graduted from the Infantry Department of the Paoting Military Academy, he successively held the post of staff officer of the Headquarters of Hu Kuo Chun of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, commander of company corp and vice commander of battalion of the Yunnan Army, the vice commander of the detachment and later the battalion of the Kiangsi Army, sub officer, the vice commander of the regiment, commander of the regiment, and staff officer of the Kwangtung Army, the instructor of the Whangpao Cadet School, commander of the 1st regiment of the 1st Division, Vice Commander of the 20th Division, Commander of the 2nd Division and later the Commander of the 1st National Revolutionary Army, member of the Military Council, and Commander of the 1st Unit of the 1st National Group Army. When the armies of the nation were reorganized, he was appointed Commander of the 1st Division of the 1st National Group Army and concurrently Commander of the Bandit Suppression Army at Hsuchow and Haichow. Upon the incipience of the Punitive Expedition against the Kwangsi faction, he was appointed commander of the 2nd Route Army and concurrently the 1st Army. When Hupeh was under occupation, he was appointed a member of the special delegation of Disbandment and Reorganization of the Military Corps in Hupeh.

Hallett Abend Recalled

(From the North China Standard, August 1)

Word has been received in Peking that Mr. Hallett Abend, North China correspondent of the New York *Times*, has been recalled to the home office of his paper. Mr. Abend, it will be remembered, was refused cable privileges from Peking because of the Nanking government's objection to the tone of his despatches and the nature of his reports. He was transferred to Shanghai where he could have access to the cables from the concession areas, but since leaving Peking is stated to have been directed to report in New York.

Note: As reported elsewhere in the *Review*, Mr. Abend is said now to be in Harbin.

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The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company—Its Past, Present and Future

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

Future phenomena are invariably predestined by present doings, which have been in turn determined by past happenings. Thus a discussion of the future development of C. M. S. N. Co. will not be complete without bringing up to light its present status and its past happenings. In writing this article, the writer has used every caution in making it a detailed but not lengthy one, and in the meantime quotes all the figures available to substantiate the facts.

Since the establishment of the company in 1872 up to the breaking-out of the Revolution in 1911, it was in a state of formation and gradual expansion. With government assistance and under a good management, it gradually strengthened itself and became the premier shipping firm in China. Year in and year out, blessed with no political mishaps, it steered on a smooth sea and gained immensely. Besides the dividend regularly declard every year at a range from 10% to 20%, it also contributed much to the government treasury, educational institutions, and philanthropic associations. In the meantime, it bought new ships, opened up new lines, build up wharves and godowns at principal river and sea ports, and invested the surplus fund in real estates elsewhere in the country.

Since the Revolution, the country has been constantly in the grip of political disturbances, thus commerce and industry have been brought to a halt. The Company has been frequently and mercilessly called upon to surrender its ships for military service and to contribute money to the government coffers. All these unfavorable factors contributed much to hamper its growth and further expansion. For the sake of better illustration and interpretation, a financial picture of the past years from 1911 to 1928 is listed as below:

YEAR	PROFIT	LOSS
1911		Tls. 282,900.00
1912	Tls. 355,200.00	
1913	90,000.00	
1914	334,000.00	
1915	506,200.00	
1916	441,000.00	
1917	1,122,000.00	
1918	1,793,000.00	
1919	516,800.00	
1920	900.00	
1921		333,300.00
1922		651,000.00
1923		1,010,000.00
1924		930,000.00
1925		47,300.00
1926		1,734,600.00
1927		2,310,658.00
1928		854,368.00

In 1911, owing to the revolutionary war, the company for the first time sustained a big loss of Tls. 282,900.00. It had to resort to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for a loan of Tls. 1,500,000.00, with interest at 6%, secured by all the company's properties, to be paid back in sixteen years by yearly installments. This loan, as learned afterward, was made mainly because of the political reason, as, pending the establishment of a Republic, the management then was afraid of their properties located elsewhere to be seized and confiscated by the new government. Through this clever dealing, the properties were safely transferred into foreign custody. After that bad year, the company gradually regained its feet and became itself again. During the World War, when the foreign ships in Chinese waters were called back to serve their own need, the company's profit went up to the highest watermark its existence. In 1917 and 1918, its profits were over a million taels respectively. Over-joyous of their sudden gain, its administrators and owners were fully occupied in calculating their bonus and dividends, and thus forgot that the good days would soon come to an end. Owing to their shortsightedness and selfishness, they sadly lost the good opportunity of devising ways and means to strengthen the position of the company in order to meet future foreign competition. By a sudden turn of military events, the War came to a conclusion, and the foreign ships came back to China and resumed their business. As sudden as the end of War itself, the company's profit came down by a big drop from Tls. 1,793,000.00 in 1918 to Tls. 900.00 in 1920.

Increasing Losses

Then going from bad to worse, the company has been gradually losing its ground and going into the hole deeper and deeper. Beginning from 1923, it has been no longer in a position to declare any more dividends. Thus in 1923, when all the means of raising the money were exhausted, it had to go to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation again for a loan of Tls. 5,000,000.00, with interest at 8%. The alleged purpose of this loan was to pay off all short-term and high-interest loans, which amounted to more than Tls. 3,000,000.00 then. Again in 1924 when the political and economical condition was not any better, due to the Kiangsu-Chekiang outbreak, it resorted to the National City Bank of New York for a loan of Tls. 1,000,000.00 with interest at 8 ½%. Having mortgaged all of its possessions, the company has been completely under the mercy of its creditors. However, some hope was seen in 1925, when owing to May 30th Tragedy anti-British feeling brought a big volume of business to the company. This helped very much to cut down the loss of that year to Tls. 47,300.00. But this revival was only ephemeral, as the anti-British feeling did not last longer than "five minutes". In 1926 and 1927, with the advent of the Nationalist force to Central China and coupled with the stoppage of the Yangtse navigation, the losses to the company jumped to such high figures, that its end was only a matter of time. The condition would not have been so bad, had the management not fallen into the hands of some self-centered stock-holders. As in the failure of many other business enterprises, its management was featured with malpractice and fraud, and it was absolutely under the sway of a single head.

At present, we find that the company is merely living on the grace of its creditors. Though it takes pride in its vast possessions of land and buildings, it can claim none of its own. Its ships are twenty-five in number, but most of them are obsolete and in want of repairs. It has wharves and godowns at different ports, but they are old-type and time-worn. While it is in such a bad shape, its hope of revival is not altogether abandoned. Looking at the other side of its financial statement we find that the value of its real estate alone will amount to several times more than the amount of indebtedness, which taken all in all has been set at eleven million taels. Practically speaking, the company is not quite in a state of bankruptcy but in state of insolvency. There hangs still a hope of its rehabilitation, if a well-defined plan of re-organization can be put through. With this in view, in March 1928, the government took over the control of its management, and determined to work out its salvation. The first year of the government control, though it deserves no praise, has showed improvement in that it has managed to keep down the loss to Tls. 850,00.00. If it is not due to the interest payment which amounts to Tls. 1,000,000.00 the figure would tell a different story. Through their one year's experience, the new administrators have found that with the running of twenty-five ships, their annual turnover only nets Tls. 500,000.00 and that the total returns including the revenue of wharves and godowns (Tls. 200.000.00) and the rental from the real estates (Tls. 300,000.00) will not go over the mark of Tls 1,000,000.00, a sum being not big enough even to pay off the interest charges. In other words, the payment of interest exceeds the amount of the income already. Moreover, these figures given here are based on the returns of normal years, and in case of political disturbance they will be further sliced off. Therefore in order to rehabilitate the company, two requirements must not be overlooked: first, to cut down the payment of interest charges; second, to bring in more income. On these two points the plan of re-organization, which the new management has carefully mapped out, has its stone of foundation laid.

Reform Measures

In order to cut down the interest charges, the invariable way is to pay off the principle of the loan. Therefore it is planned to dispose of superfluous land and buildings located at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Taku, Swatow, Kiukiang and Hongkong. Their disposal will not bny ay means hamper the development of the company, but will bring into its treasury a sum of more than Tls. 1,300,000.00, which will be ample enough to cover the sum of its outstanding indebtedness. This change of the nature of assets from the fixed to the current is the only short-cut way to raise a huge amount of money to meet the claim of its creditors.

In order to bring in more income, new ships must be built. It is planned to build ten or more ships with total tonnage set at 30,000 tons. This program, as we are told, will be completed within two years and its cost is estimated at Tls. 4,635,000.00. With the addition of a fleet of new ships, old and wornout ships will be sold out, so that the company will be able to maintain an efficient and adequate service to serve the need of the country.

Besides these two major reforms, the new management has contemplated to undertake many minor reforms, pertaining to the reorganization of wharves and godowns, the establishment of an insurance department and the direct purchasing of coal and materials. All the details of the reforms have been embodied in a petition, which has been submitted to President Chiang for his personal attention.

It admits no shadow of doubt that the future of the company depends much upon whether these reforms can be carried out or not. The new management has hit the nail on its head in mapping out these reforms and deserves much praise for its conscientious efforts in working out its salvation. We hope that the government will do its part by extending its assistance to the new management in carrying out these reforms.

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

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Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Story of the First School of Journalism

Twenty Years of Education for Journalism. By Sara Lockwood Williams. Published by the Stephens Publishing Company, 474 pages. Price $ 2.50.

The University of Missouri School of Journalism has been widely discussed, both criticized and lauded, in the Orient. As an institution in a comparatively remote section of the world, it has attracted an unusual quota of attention. Perhaps this is because, by a strange chain of circumstance, many of the former students and graduates of that school have participated in the vernacular and foreign language press development in China, Japan and the Philippines. They naturally have emphasized the merits of their school. Others, older newspaper men who got their training in what is euphemistically referred to as the University of Hard Knocks, have been skeptical and inclined to be critical of such a school's production. Thus we have often seen lively debates conducted between supporters of the old and new theories of newspaper training.

Sara William's book then, is interesting as a study of the purpose, ideals and accomplishments of what is claimed to be the oldest, and certainly is the most widely known, school of journalism in the world. It is now twenty-one years old, having been begun as a separate branch of study in the University of Missouri, in 1908. During that period it has graduated 916 men and women students upon whom it has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Journalism.

Unfortunately Mrs. Williams does not include in the book a biographical list of the graduates of the Missouri school who have achieved fame and honor in their profession. Such a chapter would have been the most eloquent and at the same time the most forceful argument in favor of journalism training in college. From this reviewer's brief acquaintance with the alumni of that school he is convinced that many of the men and women who have engo forth from Neff Hall are now among the better known newspaper men and advertising specialists in America, as well as other countries of the world. A score or more are included in the *Who's Who* and not a few of them have notably fulfilled the obligation of great journalists, as voiced by Dean Williams himself: that of working for "the service of the state and the advancement of the public good."

One's first impression is that the book is too voluble and all-embracing to be of popular interest. The inclination is to animadvert and accuse the author of "padding" until one recollects that in the preface she has quite simply and frankly stated that her book is not written with the thought of entertaining readers, but "to put on record information of value to the University of Missouri and its school of journalism, and of especial interest to its alumni and students." Even so, one still is apt to regard as dubious volutes the inclusion of the menus, along with the reports of the proceedings of various journalism weeks which have been held at Columbia. Others may differ with our opinion. But we cannot help wondering of what importance posterity will consider the fact that corn and pimento in casserole, swiss cheese and pumpkin pie were among the delicacies which successfully agitated the appetites of those present at these gatherings. Not, mind you, that the culinary achievements of Missouri housewives do not invariably find us prepared to offer praise and adulation for the wonder of their efforts.

But to pass quickly, as Mrs. Williams so ingenuously does, from crumpets and fried spring chicken, country style, to the more serious matter of what results the school of journalism actually has accomplished, we quote from an address delivered by the founder of the Missouri school:

"Certainly there is a larger acquaintance among college and university students with the history of the press and its position as an institution in society today . . .

"Specific, fundamental aud technical training has been taken away, to a degree, from hard-worked newspaper executives, and given over to . . . this school and similar institutions . . .

"Graduates of these schools of journalism escape many of the preliminaries of the ordinary newspaper office. They have gone faster and further in the decade since their graduation than those who have not had the technical and professional training. Eighty-five per cent of the men graduated from the Missouri school of journalism have gone into some phase of journalistic endeavor. The salaries paid to graduates of schools of journalism exceed those paid to untrained newspaper men by fifteen to twenty per cent.

"The school of journalism has been a sieve, eliminating some of the incompetent.

"It has increased the professional spirit, the pride in our calling, the dignity of our occupation, We may today, as we hardly would twenty years ago, use the words 'journalism' and 'journalist', without blushing.

"Examine the status of journalism today. Despite many examples of low ideals and poor practice. American journals today are better in appearance, more persistent in seeking after truth, fairer, more ably edited, more intelligently covering a broad field, and conducted upon a generally higher plane than two decades ago."

Those in the East who met Dr. Williams and his wife, the author of the book under review, when they visited here last summer, will recall the sincerity with which they spoke of the major works in which they are interested toward such an end. Anyone who has come in contact with either of these brilliant crusaders cannot but acknowledge that they constitute an earnest for the faith they preach; that of *education for journalism*. Any newspaper man who has sat across a chattring typewriter from a journalist trained at Missouri cannot eut confess that his colleague seemed to reflect wider views bhan the old type newspaper man. There is a moving urge behind his work, a secret satisfaction in his eyes, a profound pride, quite antipodal from vanity or conceit, in the way he fulfills his tasks. In him, it seems, and in hundreds like him now quietly nourishing this finer ideal in mediums scattered all over the world, is the answer to the cynic who carps, "It's nice in theory, yes—but will it work?"

A Vivid Picture of Asiatic Russia

Vagabonding at Fifty, by Helen Calista Wilson and Elsie Reed Mitchell. Illustrated. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York City. $3.50.

Many people, in reviewing this book, have emphasized the fact that it is remarkable because it is a diary of two American women of fifty tramping alone for months through sections of Central Asia known as dangerous, or in any case, semi-civilized. The title of the volume also accents the age of the women. But all of this is unfair to the volume, for it contains little of such personal superficiality. A travel diary it most certainly is, often devoted to purely travel sketches, but on the whole it is a very interesting account, not of the remarkable exploits of middle-aged women, but of a vast section of Asiatic Russia, including the geography, history and social customs of the regions visited.

The first part of the volume is the day-to-day journey from Kuzbas, the international industrial colony in Central Siberia where these two women worked for two years, up through the ranges of the little-known Altai mountains lying on the Russian-Mongolian frontier. In this section of the volume one wishes the authors had dispensed with some of the details about their travelling difficulties and given us more of the lives and ideas of the people they met. It sometimes seems that they were walking just for walking's sake. But although such things irritate at times, nevertheless one gets just from these details an idea of how primitive and undeveloped this great pioneer land is. The little conversations with people, the first encounter with villagers, lone horsemen on the road, or exiled members of the old Russian nobility, open up a new world to us, and we get vivid pictures of the lives, education and experience of the Siberian settlers. Since Asiatic Russia has for centuries been the tramping ground for wandering nomads, the Siberians did not consider it at all unusual for two American women to go wandering from one place to another "looking for work"—an excuse they invented that would sound plausible to these simple people. In fact, many of the inhabitants thought they were Chinese and had tea to sell; others thought America was just another part of Asia, and still others knew of America as a distant land of romance just as these women regarded Asia. Once they posted two registered letters to Boston from a village postoffice; this was the first time letters had ever been posted from there for America, and the news spread until the whole village gathered to witness the event. One day, along a silent road, they met a man driving a wagon; instead of regarding them as wandering nomads looking for work, he shouted at them as soon as he came within hailing distance: "How many languages do you speak?" This question immediately betrayed him as a member of the pre-war intelligentsia. Down on the Caspian Sea they were also suddenly hailed before the military police; in trembling they went, and passed through a hail of questions about themselves, their country, their ideas and other questions having nothing whatever to do with their identity. Very soon they learned that the news of two American women wanderers had spread, and the military police, wishing to get a good look at Americans whom they had never seen, invented the excuse of examining them. The examination went on in the presence of a large crowd that had also gathered. The event turned into a humorous exchange of questions and answers.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

With reference to the Joint Notification of the Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Customs dated 26th September, 1928:

notifying the continuation of the prohibition of the importation of Yellow Phosphorous for match-making purposes;

the public is hereby notified that, in accordance with instructions from the Ts'ai-chang Pu, the movement of Yellow Phosphorous is to be totally prohibited from September 1st 1929.

Ch'en Chi-tsai
Superintendent of Customs.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 6th August, 1929.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION NO. 826

Japanese Air Mail Service.

The Japanese Postal Administration announces the opening of an air mail service between Dairen, Korea and Japan according to the following schedule:

Dairen-Keijo & vice versa: 3 trips a week, leaving Dairen on Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays;
Keijo-Hakata „ „ „ 3 trips a week;
Hakata-Osaka „ „ „ 9 trips a week;
Osaka-Tokio „ „ „ 12 trips a week;

The following articles may be sent:-insured letters and boxes; and by ordinary or registered mail—letters, postcards (replypaid postcards excepted), printed matter and commercial papers. Parcels are not accepted for this Service at present.

Articles are to be marked "Par Avion de....." or in Japanese.

The surtax which is payable in ordinary postage stamps, and is additional to the usual rates of postage is:-

	Letters	Postcards	Printed Matter & Commercial Papers
Dairen to places in Korea	16 cents	8 cents	16 cents
„ „ „ „ Japan	32 „	16 „	32 „
By ordinary mail route to Japan	16 „	8 „	16 „

and them by air mail.

for each unit of 20 grammes of fraction of 20 grammes.

Insured letters and boxes pay surtax according to the letter rate.

Chang Yung-ch'ang, Co-Commissioner. W. W. Ritchie, Commissioner.

Shanghai, Chung-hua Min-kuo 18th year, 8th month, 5th days.

One gains the impression that after all "semi-civilized" people of Central Asia are just simple peasants like the peasants of other countries. After the defeat and destruction of the last White Russian bandits, the country was safe enough for two women to tramp everywhere alone, sleep in the open, and live as they liked. Everywhere they were received with courtesy by Siberian Russians, Kalmyks, Kirghiz and Turkomen. They were given food when they asked for it and shelter if they wished it when it rained. But most of the time they slept in the open fields and forests or before tea shops.

When they reach the Altai mountains, the picture becomes broader and deeper, and we are given historical and geographical sketches of these little-known mountains, as well as of the life and exploits of Jenghiz Khan and the rulers who came after him. The pictorial accounts of the beauty of the valley of Ferghana, of the ancient glories of Samarkand, and of the dreariness of Bokhara, are of great interest.

The authors returned to Moscow in time for the celebration of the revolution on November 7th. They had covered 7,716 miles and had spent about $350 gold each. They tramped or travelled as do almost all Russians—in the simplest possible manner. When travelling by train or boat they travelled "hard", which is the equivalent of third or fourth class. And out of this experience they have given us a vivid picture of the life of Central Asiatic people that no statistics could possibly do. The book is well illustrated and beautifully bound and on the whole is well worth the time given to reading it. A. S.

A Sociology Textbook

Society and its Problems. An Introduction to the Principles of Sociology. By Grove Samuel Dow. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1929 8vo, 608 pages.

The adequacy of treatment contained in the two earlier editions of this text, combined with the growing popularity of sociology in American universities and colleges, has resulted in some hundreds of schools having adopted this book as a text for the beginning course in sociology. The first edition was issued in 1920 and was followed by another in 1922. The fact that the second edition alone passed through fourteen printings gives evidence that such a text fulfills a real need. This last edition while following the same general plan, embodies some changes, has brought the statistical material up-to-date, has increased the number of pages and has added two chapters dealing with new topics. While intended for American students, it has much to recommend its adoption for use in Chinese universities and colleges.

That the arrangement of the subject matter follows the conventional plan which has been used in American universities for the last two decades, is revealed by the authors own description of the contents of the volume. He says, "After treating the nature of sociology and of the forces which control society, the author discusses one by one certain of the fundamental problems. First comes a study of population, birth rates and death rates, and movements of population. This leads to those perplexing problems, the overcrowding of cities, and race antagonisms. The next two parts deal with society and its problems from within—the evolution of the family and the home, religion, ethics and education, social interests, social processes, social control and organization. Then comes the treatment of maladjustments, poverty, crime immorality, and mental defects". This time honored—and therefore sound—division of materials has been adopted by Prof. Dow as the best arrangement to use in the presentation of the subject to beginners.

Behind the author's treatment is a wide reading in the field and in fact the text is a very excellent summary of all the available sociological literature. Controversial matters are fairly stated but the author avoids special pleading on behalf of any one school, contenting himself with the middle-of-the-road position. While one feels that this is the best viewpoint to adopt in the beginning course, it nevertheless has one important disadvantage, namely; the failure to arouse enthusiastic effort on the part of the student. Perhaps this is the inevitable drawback of the synthetic method which produces in this text a lack of enthusism a tameness of presentation not found in some others dedicated to the defense of one particular point of view.

Professor Dow will be remembered by those familiar with the fundamenfalist-modernist controversy as being the object of attack by a group of Texas fundamentalists lead by Reverend Frank Norris and as a result of their opposition was compelled to resign his position as chairman of the Sociology Department at Baylor University. He thus has the honor of having fired "one of the first guns in the battle of evolution which has been waged in various parts of the South" He now holds the chair of Sociology in the University of West Virginia.

Shanghai, May 27, 1929. J. H. W.

Harry B. Price, Assistant to the Kemmerer Commission

Harry B. Price, assistant the to Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts, was born in Chekiang Province, China, 1905, and with the exception of the years 1910-11, lived in China until he was fifteen years old, residing for the last eight years in Nanking. During the years 1919-21 he attended high school in the United States, and from 1921 to 1925 was at Davidson College, N. C. where he received an A. B. degree and was awarded a membership in Phi Beta Kappa. 1925-27 he was a graduate student in philosophy and sociology at the University of Missouri; 1927-28 he worked for the Western Electric Company as Service Man at their plant in Kearny, New Jersey, and subsequently attesend Princeton University as a graduate student in economicd.

Harry B. Price

Chinese Gain Control of American Board Missions

The following report, dated Washington, July 29, appeared in the *Japan Advertiser*, American paper published at Tokyo:

"The Nationalists of China have just struck a new blow for that country's independent status by securing from the North China Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (the congregational church) the complete control for the Chinese of all work and church property hitherto administered from the United States. This transfer gives fulk recognition to the nationalistic aspirations expressed by the Chinese Christians of the North China Missions in May, when their representatives drafted a constitution for a purely Chinese church organization.

According to the Reverent C. Y. Ching of Shanghai, who is now in this country, the American Board will first place the entire responsibility for its mission and property in Chinese hands, thus attaining a goal which has been declared the policy of the American Board since 1860. The work of the new Chinese board will cover three Provinces, namely Hopei, Shantung and Shansi, which have a total population of 76,000,000. A total of 117 American missionaries will come under the jurisdiction of the Chinese board, including ordained ministers, physicians, nurses and educators."

Winter Threatens Greater Misery in Famine Area

In the central section of Kansu, where the famine has fallen with the greatest severity, the approach of winter threatens a still further augmentation of suffering. Famine victims have not only torn the timbers from their houses to get money, but have sold all their clothing except the rags they wear. Thus, unless added relief is given, they will have absolutely no protection against the cold, and in this region the winters are very severe. The China International Famine Relief Commission is preparing to employ men and women in building shelters and making clothing, supplying materials when necessary, and will pay for the work in food.

Twenty of the foreigners engaged in relief work in Kansu have caught typhus, and of the twenty, thirteen, including Catholic and Protestant missionaries of American, British and French nationality, have died. The population has been reduced greatly, one town which formerly had a population of 60,000 now having only about 3,000 of which many are dying daily. Even if rain should come now it would be too late for autumn planting, and as the winters are too cold to permit the planting of wheat for spring harvesting, famine conditions are certain to continue growing worse for another year.

In the United States Court for China

WILLIAM F. JONES, Plaintiff,
vs
CLARETTA JONES
and
V. H. SPENCER, Defendants.

Cause No. 3197
Civil No. 1394
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, July 23 1929.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by his attorney on the 22nd day of July, 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the first named defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of July, 1929, the summons for first named defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found with the jurisdiction of this Court", and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 22nd day of July, 1929, WILLIAM F. JONES, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the first named defendant does not reside within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, and the exact place of her present residence is unknown to him.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of July, 1929, ORDERED that service upon the first named defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the first named defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the named defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 10th day of August, 1929, the day of last publication of this ORDER; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY.
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China
July 23, 1929.

Notes from Singapore

(By the Review's Correspondent)

The late Mr. Lim Tian Swee, of Messrs. Lim Kong Wan and Son, Singapore, is credited with being the first Chinese, as far as records go, to have applied for a patent in Singapore. His application was made in October 1880. He was authorised to file a specification for "cleaning cargo rice and converting same into white rice to be worked by steam power," under the provisions of the Inventions Ordinance 1874.

The late Mr. Teo Guan-tye, Singapore, was the first Chinese to go to Europe, which he visited in 1911, to patent his inventions, and he is the only Chinese possessing an array of Letters Patent. His first invention was for "improvements in or relating to the extraction of gum copal from waste gum-copal." This invention relates to the cleansing of gum copal, or hard resin, from sand and other earthy and deleterious substance. The gum is the outside or dirty portion of the fossil gum largely obtained from the trunks of the copal tree, which outside portion of the gum is at present thrown away as waste. The invention is to save a large portion of it if not all, and to place it on the market to be sold in different grades in the usual way. He was also successful in patenting this invention in the Straits Settlements, France, Germany, the United States of America and other important countries,

On December 27, 1912 he succeeded in obtaining two more patents, one was for "improvements in and relating to tool heads" and the other was for "improvements in the manufacture of varnishes." The former invention relates to improvements in axe blades, chisels, and other similar tools having detachable cutting edges or operative portions attached by dovetail or like slots and projections, while the latter relates to improvements in quick drying varnishes. Varnish made according to this invention dries in about two hours and does not show marks or stain like oil varnishes when used.

While in London, he registered his designs which are called cross-in-turn, at the British Museum. The designs are used for decorative purposes, and bear a perfect semblance of the designs that we see in cross-word puzzles.

His return to Singapore in the year 1916 saw him busy with another invention for "improvements in or relating to the extraction of Para Rubber Crepe from Bark Crepe." The Governor-in-Council made an order under section 6 of the Inventions Ordinance 1871 authorising him to file specification of this invention. In the same year he was granted exclusive privileges. In the year 1919 he petitioned for another invention relating to "a machine for extracting oil and the like."

Early in the year 1886 he was the proud recipient of a commemorative medal for sending to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition preserved pineapple, guava and plantain jellies, and many other kinds of sweets made of fruits, besides fretwork, other ornamental articles made of ivory, shells, etc. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was the executive President of the Exhibition held in London in 1886.

Low Hwa Team Interviewed

The Loh Hwa Atheletic (Shanghai) football team arrived in Singapore on July 11 from Saigon, and have played two matches, the first with the Malayan Chinese whom they beat by one goal, and the other with the Malayan Europeans with whom they drew.

In an interview with the Manager, Mr. H.C. Yu, on the day of their arrival, I learned interesting particulars concerning the Loh Hwa (Shanghai) Athletic team. The team, which is considered to be one of the strongest in the Far East, is composed mostly of college players of Shanghai, only five of the visitors being business men. The team is captained by Mr. W. T. Lee, and others travelling with the team are Mr. Paul Kong, the well-known Chinese Davis Cup lawn tennis player, who acts as secretary, Dr. C.C. Yung, assistant manager, and Dr. Yuh. Mr. Aw Boon Haw has placed his bungalow at Pasir Panjang at the disposal of the party, who, on completion of their local engagements, are to proceed to Java. While there they have planned to visit four towns and play twelve matches, returning to Singapore on Aug. 19. If time permits they may then play more matches in Singapore.

An Enviable Record

Mr. Yu was confident that his team would acquit themselves creditably, observing that if past achivements and records were any criterion at all there could be little doubt on that score. Speaking of the history of the team, Mr. Yu said that the birth of this team was due to a few football enthusiasts, whose influence caused the Kwong Tong Club to form it under its auspices. During the first year of its existence it enjoyed no reputation at all because it did not participate in the local league. But in its second year it established a name in convincing fashion, winning the Shanghai championship and the senior cup. Last year the team reached the final stages of the Shanghai League, of the senior cup, and of the Skettome. Mr. Yu added that for the last two years the East China team, 90 percent of whom were Loh Hwa players, had won the National Championship of China, and against a strong South eleven won 4-2. The team has now left for Java.

At the Chinese Girls' School Hall recently the half yearly social function of the Straits Chinese Reading Club was held before a large and appreciative audience. In the chair was Mr. W. Murray, M.A. and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Song Ong Siang, Dr. Lim Kan Hoe, and Mr. Lim Bock Kee, Eutertainment was provided by the Springdale Minstrels, by J. M. Koh, cartoonist, and dancing by Ong Guan Bork, Lena and Pearl Wong. A sketch was provided by Mr. Gwee Peng Kwee and Mr. Lim Ah Kow; other items were much enjoyed.

Unintentional Humor

From the Local Press

Inescapable linguistic ability of Prosecutor for the Police Mr. R. T. Bryan, as reported in the story dealing with the verdict against the illustrious Mr. Carlos Garcia, Mexican advocate of the preservation of extraterritoriality rights:

"The statement was read in Chinese, after which it was translated. Mr. Bryan, who understands Chinese fluently, therefore heard the statement read twice, understanding both times." *The Shanghai Times.*

Encouraging indications of the reaction in China on the world tendency toward disarmament, as broadcast from Nanking through the scrupulous *Toho* News Service:

"It was decided at a committee meeting of disarmament and army limitation commission last night that the total number of troops throughout China shall be limited to *eighty million.*"

The remarkably ubiqitous Mr. Chu Shao-yang, the National Government's special appointee for preliminary Soviet negotiations, as reported by the indefatigable *Toho* News service:

"Harbin, July 27... Since the arrival here of Mr. Chu Shao-yang... rumor is rife that the Russo-Chinese parley will shortly be held at Manchuli."

"Peiping, July 29... Mr. Chu Shao-yang, on his way to Harbin to make preparations for the opening of Russo-Chinese negotiations, arrived here last night..."

(Note: Mr. Chu Shao-yang left Nanking on the night of July 26.)

The righteous *North China Daily News*, in comment upon the retirement from the journalistic field of the *Toho* News Service:

"... and we have no hesitation in saying that not only has *Toho* on an average been well up with others, but frequently it has been well ahead..."

Substantial evidence that the Soviet is in a war-like mood, clipped from the columns of the enterprising *Shanghai Evening Post*:

"It is also reported that Red airplanes dropped some bombs in Russian territory near Pogranichnaya."

Sensational Kidnapping In Center of Shanghai

Wei Ding-yung, one of the leading Chinese residents in the French Concession at Shanghai and a member of the French Municipal Council, was kidnapped on July 24 on Rue Chu Pao Shan, off Avenue Edward VII near the Rund. The kidnapping took place at 10 a.m., as Mr. Wei was entering his auto with his young son and daughter, the daughter being pushed away by four armed men who appeared and occupied the car, driving it away, later forcing the chauffeur and the little boy to alight. The car was later found abandoned on a street in Chinese territory.

Britishers to Pay Chinese Taxes

The British Government has taken a very significant move with regard to its subjects in China. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a statement to press representatives July 26 declared that the British Government, in a friendly gesture, had officially notified the Foreign Office that all British subjects residing in the former British Concession at Kiukiang will hereafter pay taxes according to Chinese laws.

Dr. Wang remarked that foreign nationals in China, enjoying extraterritorial rights, have so far been paying only such taxes as were approved by their respective governments.

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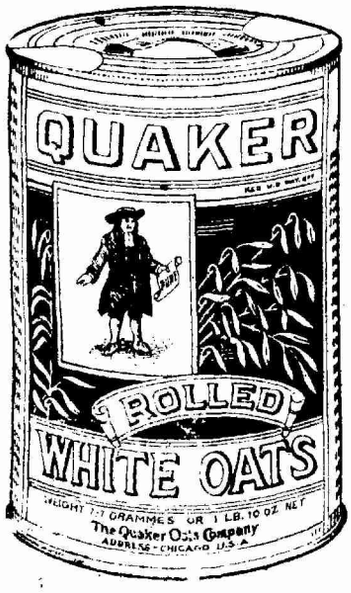

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Men and Events

Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Chinese Minister to England, returned to Shanghai from Tientsin, last Monday.

Colonel F. D. Kilgore, of the United States Marine Corps, returned to Shanghai last Monday, from a pleasure trip in Japan. Re was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. K. Yoshizawa, Japanese minister, who has been visitiug in Tokio for sometime, arrived in Shanghai last Thursday. He will proceed to Peking within a few days.

The mid-week service of the Community Church will be held in the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken, 5 Avenue Petain. Rev. C. L Boynton will be the leader.

The *Sin Wan Pao* reports that according to Mr. Soong Tse-liang, his sister, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen has gone to Tsingtao, and will not return to Shanghai for about a month.

Miss Crystal Hug, business manager of Carl Crow Advertising Agency, returned here on Monday from Japan where she has been spending a holiday with friends.

Mr. J. D. Jacobs, administrative consul tor the American Consulate-General, is on leave of absence for three weeks. He is expected to visit Korea and Japn during his holiday.

The Commanding Officer and Officers of the Fourth Regiment, United States Marine Corps, gave a smoker on Thursday, at the regimental headquarters at Avenue Foch and Moulmein Road.

Four Communists, said to have been implicated in the killing of a military intelligence man some months ago, were executed at Shanghai July 31, and two confederates sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

The *Peking Leader*, hitherto an American-owned paper, has been purchased by Chinese, who took over control on August 1, on which date Mr. Grover Clark's headship came to an end. E W. Hunter, also an American, is the new editor of the paper.

Mr. Harry Lehrbas, formerly connected with the China Press, has arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin, and announces that he will open an office in Shanghai and establish a production unit here fox the For Movietone News, of which he is now Far Eastern Director.

A report from Seoul advises of one of the biggest sales of flour ever made in this part of the world, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha being reported as having sold 1,260,000 bags of flour to a Soviet institution at Vladivostok, the price being in the neighborhood of $4,000,000.

The propaganda department of the local Kuomintang has announced that August 10 to 16 will be Health Week in Greater Shanghai. The Kuomintang is planning to conduct an elaborate campaign, which will include lantern-slides, movie shows, street lectures and other features.

Ninety-four marines of the Fourth Regiment, their terms of enlistment having expired, are leaving for America today aboard the U. S. Transport *Chaumont*. They are accompanied by four officers, First Lieutenants Randolph Pate, Marion Klein, Lieutenant Mation Wilburn and J. Fellers.

As a protest against the continuation of Hungjao Road extension by the Munipical Council, the Chinese authorities last week ordered the arrest of Wang Langing, a coolie foreman ot a labor gang. This territory, according to the Chinese, is not under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council.

Impressed by the "Communist scare" last week, Chinese military authorities searched and examined motorists going to and from Woosung in the evening, many Shanghai people spending the evening there to get away from the heat. Some cars were stopped as much as seven or eight times on the trip.

General Chang Tsung-chang, former bandit-warlord of Shantung, who has been staying in Beppu, Japan, since his final defeat near Chefoo last winter, is now facing a murder charge, his victim having been a Chinese prince whom he shot, supposedly accidentally, while displaying a gun in his room at the Beppu hotel.

Mr. G. A. Griffiths, British inspector employed by the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, was killed last Monday evening when a motor cycle on which he was riding and an automobile driven by a Chinese, collided near the the Ascot Apartments on Bubbling Well Road. An inquest over the death is being conducted by the British Police Court.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and Harold Coolidge, scientist connected with the Field Museum of Chicago's Expedition, are still in Shanghai, at present being the guests of Consul-General Edwin Cunningham.

Roosevelt has announced that he has booked his passage on the President Lincoln, which arrives in San Franciso on Septemeber 4th.

Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Central Government, arrived in Shanghai last Wednesday morning, following the conclusion of the Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference which has been in session at Nanking during the past week. Chiang said the purpose of his visit was to pursuade T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, to withdraw the resignation he had put before the State Council last Tuesday.

Conscription for China

At a meeting on August 4, the Legislative Yuan at Nank- passed a set of General Principles Governing Military Service of Chinese People, which in effect is a couscription measure providing for compulsory military and naval training of all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45. The principles will be submitted to the Disbandment Enforcement Conference for adoption, the proposed regulations providing for military service in the following four classes:

1 Active Service, which requires active training in the army.

2 Reserve Service, to be required of those who have a period of active service. Attendance at periodical military training in time of peace and responding to the order of mobilization in time of war are required of all reservists.

(3) Second Reserve Service, to be required of those who have fullfilled the specified period of reserve service.

(4) General Service, to be required of all male adult under 45 years of age who have served through the preceding periods. Exemptions will be recognized in the following cases:

(1) Temporary Exemption: teachers, students, and those in government service.

(2) Permanent Exemption: sole male adult support in a family; those suffering from physical infirmities; and those suffering from mental infirmities, ie, the insane.

It is interesting to note that if this conscriotion measure is placed in operation China will have by far the largest reserve army in the world.

Curtiss Representatives Arrive in Shanghai

Mr. E. L. Fries, vice-president of Aviation Exploration, Inc., and personal representative of Mr. C. M. Keyes, president of the Curtiss-Robertson Airplane Company, arrived in Shanghai this week, to assume charge of the development of plans agreed to by the Ministry of Communications, for the development of aviation service in China. Accompanying Mr. Fries was Mr. M. Hamilton, also of the Aviation Exploration, Inc.

By the middle of September, Mr. Fries said, the Curtiss company will have ten planes in China. There already are four here; those brought over by Major Robertson and his party when they came here last spring to secure their contract with the National Government. Within a month a half dozen more machines will be landed in Shanghai. All of the machines will be amphibians and among them will be several Leoning planes. They are all planned for use in air mail service. Mr. Fries said the craft for use as passenger carriers would not arrive for some time yet. When the planes arrive, they will be accompanied by mechanics and skilled pilots, who will assist in facilitating the operation of the program for development of Chinese aviation, as arranged between the Aviation Exploration, Inc., and the Ministry of Communications. The original contract was signed for the Americans by Major E. F. Robertson, representing the Curtiss-Robertson Airplane Company, St. Louis, Mo., as well as Aviation Exploration, Inc., and for the Chinese by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official). Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, July 30.—Fukien and Kwangtung forces are closing in upon the Communists, who have retreated to Tingchow, by three separate routes.—A heavy rainstorm has flooded the streets of Peiping.—Special precautionary measures to prevent Communist uprisings August 1 have been formulated by the Gendarmerie Commander for Shanghai and Woosung. —Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left Shanghai for Nanking to resume his duties at the Ministry. —Manuel Elias Bonnemaison, Peruvian Minister to China, yesterday presented his credentials to Chiang Kai-shek.— The Chinese Consul at Chita reports that communications between China and Manchuli have been severed.—Chang Hseuh-liang has reported to Nanking on the activities of White Russian troops near the Manchuria-Siberia border.— Commencing August 1, all commercial transactions in the International Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai will be required to pay a stamp tax.—C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been informed by J. V. A. MacMurray, American Minister, of the coming into effect of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact on July 24.—The first business meeting of the Commission for the Readjustment of Domestic and Foreign Loans was held at Nanking July 26.— Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the postponement of the abolition of the Headquarters of the 8th Route Army until the end of the year.—The Swedish Charge d'Affaires, Baron Leijonhufoud, has reported that his Government is willing to open negotiations for the revision of the Sino-Swedish Treaty of 1908.—C. T. Wang has received a telegram from the President and Chairman of the World Alliance for International Friendship of New York, congratulating him on his efforts to preserve the peace of the Far East. —A further rise of five feet in the Yungting River has been registered.

Wednesday, July 31.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Chinese Ministers abroad to submit a monthly report of the military, political and industrial conditions in the countries to which they are accredited.—A protest will be lodged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the German Embassy at Moscow against the arrest of more than one hundred Chinese merchants residing at Avno.—Chang Hsueh-liang has instructed that disbandment of the Northeastern Army be temporarily suspended.—The Government of Finland has requested permission for the opening of a Consulate at Harbin.—A short-term provincial loan of $3,000,000, to be secured on the provincial farm tax, is to be issued by the Shansi Government for the relief of famine-stricken areas in the province.—The Canton-Samshui Railway is to be administered directly by the Canton-Hankow Railway Administration.—8,000 Fukien troops under Chang Tseng are approaching Shanghang which is besieged by the Communists under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung.—The Northeastern Navigation Bureau announces that seven steamers belonging to the Bureau have been detained by the Soviet authorities.—Rehabilitation measures for Kwangsi were adopted at a recent conference of provincial leaders.

Thursday, August 1.—Sun Fo has stated that the solution of the C. E. R. issue lies only in the complete taking over of the Railway by the National Government.—Tsai Yun-sen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Harbin arrived at Manchuli July 30.—The Chinese steamer "Shenyang", reported seized by the Soviet authorities at Blagovestchensk has escaped to the Shaoho River.—All units of the 6th Route Army must evacuate their present garrison posts in central Honan and withdraw to Anhwei by the middle of the month.—Radio stations heretofore under the control of the National Reconstruction Committee at Nanking and Shanghai are to be taken over by the Ministry of Communications. —The Preparatory Committee for the Conference of the Disbandment Directors held its last meeting yesterday.— Regulations exempting from import duty articles of necessity and of daily consumption imported by foreign diplomatic officials have been formulated by the Ministry of Finance.—Negotiations for the conclusion of a Sino-Persian Treaty of Amity and Commerce were resumed yesterday.—The draft of the new law of Civil Procedure, formulated by the Law Drafting Committee of the Legislative Yuan, is shortly to be submitted to a general meeting of the Yuan.—The Northeastern authorities have decided to increase the defence forces at the Siberian-Manchurian border.—A standard governing the disbandment and retention of all ranks of the military forces of the

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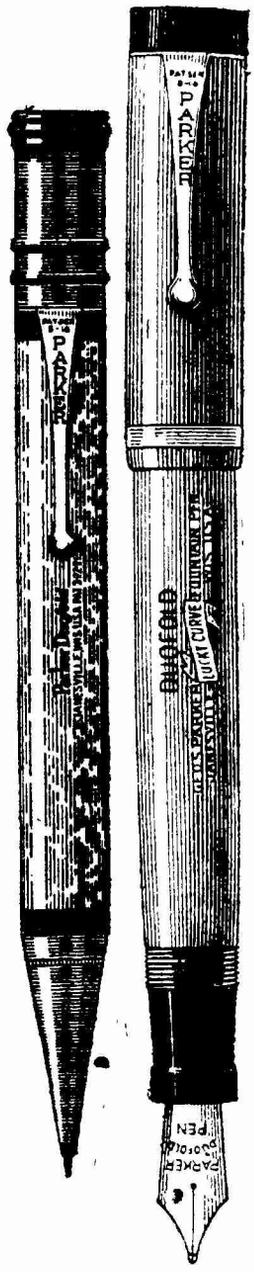
J. B. Powell, Editor

4 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai

Whose Birthday Today?

—to-morrow, next week, or next month?



Some of *your* loved ones —relatives or friends—no doubt, have birthdays soon. Don't forget them. Think how they will appreciate a Parker Duofold.

Pressureless Touch will win them to this pen—and to you, also, for your thoughtfulness and judgment.

26% lighter than rubber, the Duofold requires merely *its own* feather-light weight to bring it into immediate action on any kind of paper.

Finger pressure is relieved. No effort. No strain. No fatigue.

Unending thanks to you, because we **guarantee the Duofold forever against all defects.* Barrels are of Parker Permanite—*non-breakable*! Parker Duofold benefits, therefore, are *everlasting*—as all good gifts should be.

Five flashing colors, and a new Modern Black and Pearl—The latest mode. The genuine is always stamped, "Geo. S. Parker —DUOFOLD."

Sole Wholesale Agents:

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.

3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

*To prove Parker Duofold is a pen of lifelong perfection, we offer to make good any defect, provided complete pen is sent by the owner direct to the factory, with 10c (gold) for return postage and insurance.

Parker Duofold

49-592

National Army was determined at the first general session of the National Disbandment Conference yesterday.

Friday, August 2.—Li Chi-sen, whose release was ordered by the Central Political Council on Weduesday, is still staying at Tangshan.—No official report of the preliminary discussion between Tsai Yun-sen and M. Molinikoff has been received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Sun Fo has left Peiping for Peitaiho.—The National Military Reorganization and Disbandment Enforcement Conference was inaugurated yesterday at the auditorium of the Central Party Headquarters.—Yen Hsi-shan is shortly to assume the post of the Northwestern Border Defence Forces at Taiyuan.—An unconfirmed report states that the Communist leader Chu Teh was fatally wounded in a retreat from Shanghang.—A Political Training Institue under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Civil Affairs Department of Hupeh is to be opened in Hankow.—The Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference has adopted regulations governing the reward or punishment of military commanders for their success or failure in enforcing the troop disbandment program.—Ho Chien has tendered his resignation as Special Representative of the Central Disbandment Committee for Hunan.—A French Consulate is shortly to be opened in Nanking.

Saturday, August 3.—Negotiations for the retrocession of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin are temporarily at a standstill.—Comissioner of Foreign Affairs. Tsai Yun-sen has reported favorably on the results of an informal meeting with Consul-General Melinikoff at Manchuli.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from Chang Hsueh-liang reporting the further arrest and detention of Chinese Merchants by the Soviet authorities in Siberia.—Since the precipitation of the Sino-Soviet crisis, the strength of the Japanese Garrison on the South Manchurian Railway has been increased by about 5,000 additional troops. —The second preliminary meeting between Tsai Yun-sen and M. Melinikoff took place at Manchuli yesterday.—Another detachment of Kiangsi forces under Li Wen-ping is reported to have arrived at Changting to assist in the suppression of the Communists—The Social Welfare Bureau of the Special Municipality of Shanghai has petitioned the State Council, as a relief measure, to give protection to all Chinese tea dealers doing business with the centrosojus of the Soviet Government.—Negotiotions for the conclusion of a new Sino-Polish treaty of amity and commerce have been concluded.—Japanese anthorities in Kuantung are under instructions from Tokyo immediately to construct a number of permanent military barracks at Changchun.

Sunday and Monday, August 4 and 5.—The first non-stop flight between Canton and Nanking was completed yesterday by Commander Liu Peh-chuan of the Aviation Department. —A record rise of 23 feet of the Yungting River is reported. —C. T. Wang confered last night with Chow Lung-kwang, Director of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Ministry, on the appropaiate procedure to be adopted for the formal negotiations with the Soviet Union.—Chang Hseuh-liang reports that "Red" propaganda is still being carried on in Manchuria.—Yen Hsi-shan is said to have decided to accompany Feng Yu-hsiang abroad in about one month's time.—The Ministry of War has instructed that detailed accounts of the military administrative expenses for the period from November, 1928, to June, 1929, be submitted immediately by the military organs throughout the country.—Immediately following the conclusion of the presentDisbandment Enforcement Conference a National Defence Conference will be convened in the capital.--It has been decided by the Disbandment Enforcement Conference that the unit of China's National Army will hereafter be the Division.—About 1,000 feet of the left bank of the Yungting River has collapsed with the water steadily rising.—The Disbandment Office for Hupeh has ordered a joint campaign for the extermination of banditry by the six bandit suppression districts.—Ho Chen-chun and Ku Ting-kwang, personal representatives of Chiang Kai-shek, have arrived in Taiyuan to urge Yen Hsi-shan to assume the post of commander of the defence forces in the northwest.—Count de Martel has returned to Peiping.—The monthly maintenance expenses for the military units stationed in Kiaotung Peninsula have been determined at $500,000.—Normal passenger service along the entire Lung-Hai Railway is to be resumed within a week.—The Chengchow branch of the Central Bank of China was inaugurated yesterday.—Protection and supervision by the Government of all electrical interprises operated by private commercial concerns has been decided upon.—Chang Po-lin and Liu Shen-en, Chinese delegates to the International Educational Conference have arrived at Geneva.—The Legislative Yuan has adopted regulations providing that all physically qualified male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 be liable to conscription.—Disbanded military officers are to be entitled to retirement pensions for periods from three to five years.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, August 1.—In spite of the decision of yesterday's session of the National Political Council, Li Chi-sen is not yet allowed to leave his confinement at Tangshan.

Peiping, August 1.—The Legation Quarters are being heavily guarded as a precaution against Communist demonstrations.

Peiping, August 1.—Chu Shao-yang and Sun Fo have left here for Peitaiho, where they hope to confer with Chang Hsueh-liang.

Tokyo, August 2.—Chang Chung-chan, who is staying at the Showa-en Hotel at the Beppu hot spring resort, accidentally shot and wounded Hsien Hui, son of the late Prince Soh.

Harbin, August 2.—As a result of Sino-Russian negotiations it has been decided that Chinese and Russian forces be withdrawn from the frontier and that train service connecting China and Russia be resumed before the opening of formal negotiations.

Manchuli, August 3.—M. Merinkof, delegate of the Moscow government, yesterday visited Tsai Yun-sheng proposing that the status of the C. E. R. be restored and Russo-Chinese negotiations be held at China in the future.

Harbin, August 3.—All branches of the Dalbank in China are to be closed according to announcement by M. Piatakof, managing director of the Soviet National Bank.

Tsingtao, August 3.—All Japanese cotton spinning factories here and three at Tsangkow have suspended operation.

Harbin, August 3.—11 Communists arrested by the Chinese police here last spring have been given prison sentences ranging from 6 to 8 years.

Mukden, August 4.—Sun Fo arrived here this morning and was received by Chang Hsueh-liang.

Tokyo, August 4.—Hsu Yao-lu, secretary to Chang Tsung-chang, has confessed to the murder of Hsien Hui.

Mukden, August 4.—Chu Shao-yang has left here for Harbin.

Tokyo, August 5.—K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, who has been staying here on leave, is returning to his post.

Nanking, August 5.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has unofficially announced that Soviet Russia has agreed to several points mentioned in China's first note.

Nanking, August 6.—The Disbandment Conference held its closing ceremony this morning having decided to limit the National Standing Army to 65 Divisions and military expenses to $13,000,000 per month.

Harbin, August 6.—An attempt has been made by unknown persons to blow up a railway bridge at a point west of Pogranichnaya.

Shanghai Declared Infected Port by Tokio

It was reported from Tokio, by *Reuter's*, that from August 8 Shanghai would be declared an infected port, in view of the increasing number of cholera cases here. Following the declaration all ships from Shanghai will be quarantined and the import of foodstuffs and drinkables is to be prohibited. According to a story in the *Evening News* of August 6, more than 1500 persons are confined in local hospitals with summer diseases, about 150 of them suffering from cholera. A large number of others are believed to be confined in their homes. Two fatalities occurred last week.

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20 07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price August 1	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	404	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	100	6.00
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	86⅝	5.45
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	91¼	7.23
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	106⅜	6.48
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	77	7.99
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	84	4.76
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	76¼	6.58
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	94½	5.49
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	91¾	6.63
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	82⅞	7.75
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	92	6.60
CubanDominicanSugar	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	70	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103⅞	5.56
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	103½	5.25
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	87	6.51
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	110¾	6.07
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106	6.40
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	82½	7.45
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	86	8.33
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	89	7.06
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	82	7.43
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	85	7.49
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94¾	7.49
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	100	6.50
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	87½	7.58
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	92	6.60
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	89	6.34
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	103	5.76
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	94(bid)	7.28
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	84¾	7.24
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	99¼	6.02
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	91	5.59
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	85	7.15
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	93	6.58
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	91	7.43
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	91	7.33
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	88¾	6.97
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	102⅜	5.11
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	86½	7.21
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	86	6.98
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	83	7.23
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	35	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	93	6.45
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 perannum.)		Common Stock	74½	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	112½	3.56
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	65½	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	64	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	98½	7.11
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	72¼	——
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock	54½	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	211¾	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	56⅝	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	38½	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	95¾	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	87	3.45
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	136¼	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 7th, August 1929

Silver:—On the 1st instant the price of Bar Silver in London was 24 5/16d. for spot and 44 3/8. for two months forward delivery and with but one change of 1/16th in the forward rate thus until Friday the 6th instant, i e., 24 6/16d. and 24 7/16d. To-day the price is unchanged. Our mail advices from Bombay are that the bearish sentiment seemed to have received somewhat of a check. The very large stocks here come in for comment all over the world.

Exchange:—The past week has been very quiet. On Monday the banks were closed. Sterling and Gold Dollars rates have scarcely varied from the 1st to this day and may be quoted at 24 7/16d. and 57 3/8d. for T/T on London and New York for that period. The Yen has marked a rise and to-day the Gold Bar reached the high level of 399.20. Our rates at closing are as follows, T/T on London 2/4 1/16d., on New York 57 5/8, and Yen 81 3/8.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. .. Tls. 91,155,000 an increase of Tls. 1,017,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 127,010,000 an increase of $ 980,000

Estimated value Tls. 182,602,000 as against Tls. 115,743,000 held at this time last year.

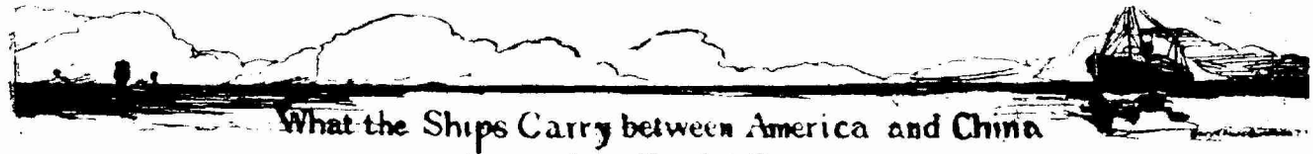
	Average rates for July	Thursday August 1st	Friday August 2nd	Saturday August 3rd	Monday August 5th	Tuesday August 6th	Wed., August 7th
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/4 240	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼		2/4¼	2/4¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16		2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/4 7/16	2/4 7/16	2/4 7/16		2/4 7/16	2/4 7/16
T/T India	158.310	158½	158½	158½		158½	158½
T/T France	1,457.800	1460	1460	1460		1460	1460
T/T On N.Y Demand	57 035	57⅛ 57¼	57⅛ 57¼	57⅛ 57¼		57⅛ 57¼	57⅛ 57¼
T/T Hamburg R. M.		239½	239½	239½		239½	239½
T/T H'kong	83.530	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜		83¼	83⅜
T/T Japan	79.875	81¼	82	81⅝		82	82
T/T Batavia	142.110	142¼	142¼	142¼		142¼	142¼
T/T Straits	98 450	98½	98½	98½		98½	98½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5 990	2/6	2/6	2/6		2/6	2/6
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/6⅛	2/6⅛	2/6⅛		2/6⅛	2/6⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/6.302	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16		2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,540.000	1545	1545	1545		1545	1545
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	60.035	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛		60⅛	60⅛
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝		61⅝	60⅝

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 7
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	24 5/16	24 5/16	24 5/16		24 5/16	24 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.52⅝	52⅝	G.$ 52⅝		G.$.52⅝	G.$.52⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 396.00	Tls. 395.80	Tls. 397.70		Tls. 396.50	Tls. 397.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.01	111.00	111.00		111.01	111.00
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	71.7625	71.7875	71.80		71.80	71.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%		2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.86
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.85 7/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 5/32
,, 4 ,,	5⅝%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11⅛
,, 6 ,,	5¼%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11⅛



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; July Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT ADAMS, June 10.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, Printed	Pcs.	64
Cotton Satteens, Printed	,,	77
Lemons, Fresh	,,	17,550
Motor-cars	,,	12
Linen	Yds.	482
Waterproof Cloth	,,	2,647
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	15
Brass Screws	,,	15
Steel Screws	,,	47
Bronze Powder	,,	225
Canned Goods:		
Asparagus	,,	821
Fruits	,,	23
Crisco	,,	44
Currants and Raisins	,,	150
Dyes, Unclassed	,,	745
Fireclay	,,	75
Flour Corn	,,	45
Glucose	,,	54
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,533
50 per cent. strength	,,	219
Leather, Calf	,,	2
Leather, Cow	,,	14
Leather, Sole	,,	196
Malt	,,	160
Oranges, Fresh	,,	901
Packing, India-rubber	,,	24
Paperboard	,,	267
Paper, Bank-note	,,	30
Paper, Common Printing	,,	146
Paper, Writing	,,	108
Paper other kinds	,,	30
Ink, Printing	,,	151
Soda Silicate of	,,	298
Sugar of Milk	,,	168
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		45,761
Paints	,,	710
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Hardwood	Sup ft.	20,211
Infants' Food	Hk. Tls.	7,558
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	8,117
Motor-cycles, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	320
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	2,767,090

JAVANESE PRINCE, June 13.
From U. S. of America.

Embroidery, Cotton	Pls.	7
Linen Thread	,,	1
Aluminium Sheets	,,	193
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	17
Iron Pipes Fittings	,,	99
Iron, Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	102
Steel Nuts	,,	34
Steel Sheets, under ⅛ in. thick	,,	69
Tinned Plates, Scraps	,,	105
Zinc Sheets	,,	64
Asphalt Cement	,,	4,199
Flour, Corn	,,	30
Dextrine	,,	872
Glucose	,,	31
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	759
50 per cent. strength	,,	94
Lampwick	,,	17
Leather, Calf, Coloured	,,	1
Oakum	,,	9
Starch	,,	1,523
Sulphur Black	,,	184
Tinfoil	,,	4
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,122
Tobacco, Prepared in Packages	,,	3
Basins, Enamelled	Doz.	155
Chocolate	Lb.	250

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, June 14.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 335	Pls. 332.96
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: Shanghai	Bls. 160	Pls. 159.95
Silk Piece Goods	,,	4.34
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	4.14
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.91
Bristles, Assorted	,,	78
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	75
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	725
Hair, Human	,,	50
Hair, Horse	,,	113
Oil, Wood	,,	9,156
Wool, Sheep's	,,	401
Skins, Civet Cat, Untanned	Pls.	5,000
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	4,218
Skins, Kid, Plates	,,	500
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	4,000
Skins, Racoon, Untanned	,,	600
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	,,	5,000

DEFIANCE, June 14.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Duck	Yds.	9,849
Steel Washers	Pls.	89
Steel Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	13
Flour, Corn	,,	24
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	110
50 per cent. strength	,,	282
Starch	,,	6
Sulphur Black	,,	532
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,499
Twine	,,	5
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	6
Shoes, Canvas	Pairs	1,104
Cigarettes	Mills	2,500
Motor-cars, Part of	Hk. Tls.	1,779

GOLDEN HORN, June 15.
To U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	2,02
Brassware	,,	29
Bristles, Assorted	,,	208
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	141
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	45
Nutgalls	,,	133
Oil, Tea	,,	423
Oil, Wood	,,	8,846
Seed, Sesamum	,,	8,400

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) August 7.
Market Irregular Business Done 3,796,050 Shares

STOCK	Monday July 1	Monday, August 5	Tuesday August 6
Alleghany Corporation	38⅝	51⅞	51½
Allied Chemical	326	312	308
American Can	153½	165½	164⅝
American Commonwealths Power "A"	25⅜	30⅞	28½
American Rolling Mill	—	122¾	124½
American Smelting	109¾	117¼	118½
American Tel. & Tel.	232⅝	288	282½
American Tobacco "B"	170¼	176	179
American Waterworks	—	141⅞	144⅝
Anaconda Copper	118	118¾	121¾
Armour & Co. "A"	11	11	11⅛
Atlantic Refining	72¼	64½	64¼
Baltimore & Ohio	126½	133⅜	133½
Bank of Montreal	330	346	345
Bethlehem Steel	112	121½	124
Calumet & Hecla	43¾	45⅞	46
Canadian Pacific Railway	231¼	225	226¼
Chicago Northwestern	89¼	90⅝	90⅛
Chrysler	74½	75⅛	74⅜
Columbia Gas & Electric	—	95⅜	93½
Columbia Graphaphone	59½	65⅝	65
Consolidated Gas of New York	130	162⅞	160¾
Corn Products	99½	98	98½
Davison Chemical	53	50¼	49⅞
Drug Inc.	—	113¼	113¾
Dry Docks	17⅛	16½	16¼
Coty Inc.	61½	57½	57¼
DuPont de Nemours Co.	184	195¼	193
Electric Bond & Share	132⅛	143½	142⅞
Erie Railway	80¼	85⅞	85⅛
General Electric	331	387¼	385
General Food	—	72	71¼
General Motors	75½	72⅜	72¼
General Railway Signal	118¾	119½	118
Gold Dust	61⅞	62⅜	62½
Goodrich Rubber	81	75¾	77½
Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.	128½	118¾	117½
Granby Consolidated	79¼	82½	Unq
Haygart Corporation	63½	68½	66⅞
International Cement	84⅛	78	77½
International Harvester	107⅜	122¾	122
International Nickel (Com)	52⅛	51⅜	50¾
International Printers Ink	49¾	53¼	53¾
International Products (Com.)	9¾	7¾	7½
Johns Manville	184	187¼	186
Kelvinator	16¼	16¼	15⅞
Kennecott Copper	88½	88¾	90⅜
Lambert Co	—	142⅞	143¼
Lehigh Valley	92⅜	93¾	93½
Liggett & Myers, "B"	84	88½	Unq
Mack Trucks	99⅝	96	97
Madison Square Garden	18½	18½	18⅛
Missouri Pacific (Com)	95¾	93⅞	90⅝
Montgomery Ward	112	115¼	116
Nevada Consolidated Copper	47¼	47⅜	48½
New York Central	210½	237	233¼
Northern Pacific Railway	107	108¾	108¼
Packard Motor Car (Com)	136¾	131¼	131½
Paramount Famous Lasky	—	66½	67⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	85½	95¾	95¾
Pennroad Corporation	21½	28¼	27⅝
Phillips Petroleum	36¾	35½	36
Radio Corp. of America (Com)	84⅝	88⅜	84⅞
Reading Railway	113	121	120
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	54⅜	54	53⅞
Rock Island Railway	132½	138¼	136
Shell Union	26½	26½	26¼
Simmons Co.	—	115½	115
Southern Pacific Railway	135½	142	142½
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	125	142½	139¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	57	56⅞	56⅝
Standard Oil of New York	39⅛	38½	38½
Texas Corporation	62	60¾	60⅜
Texas Gulf Sulphur	71¼	71⅝	70¾
Timken Roller Bearing	105¾	101⅛	100
Union Carbide & Carbon	109	118¼	117⅞
Union Pacific Railrway	238⅝	270¾	265¾
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	183	179	179½
U. S. Leather "A"	40	33½	33
United States Realty & Improvement	88	89	89
United States Steel	192¼	211⅝	211¼
Vacuum Oil	117⅞	Unq	Unq
Vanadium	89⅞	84¼	82
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	32	30	29⅝
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	193	237	234½
Willys Overland	24⅜	24¼	24⅛
Wright Aeronautical	130¾	127¼	125⅞
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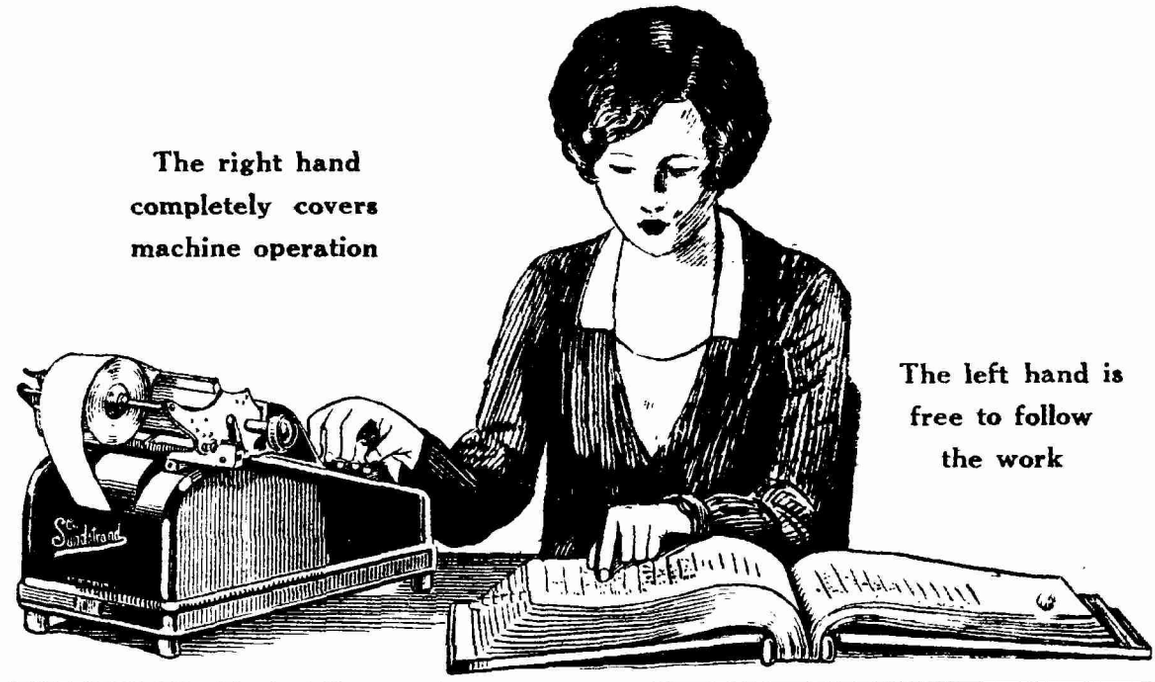

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